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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-Office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in Southern Europe.

CANNONADING NEAR ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, September 29.—A dispatch from Nisch, dated yesterday, says: Since four o'clock this morning there has been a continuous and heavy cannonade in the direction of Alexinatz.

SUWAROFF TO INTERVIEW PRINCE MILAN.

VIENNA, September 29.—General Suwaroff, the Czar's aide-de-camp, will pass through Belgrade on his return to Russia, and have an interview with Prince Milan. It is reported Montenegro has sent a reply identical with Servia refusing the renewed suspension of hostilities. Count Andrassy has notified the Servian Government that the Austrian Consul will quit Belgrade if Prince Milan accepts the royal title.

THE WAR RENEWED IN EARNEST—THE SERVIANS GET IN SOME GOOD WORK.

BELGRADE, September 29.—The Servian force, under Generals Tchernayeff and Popovich, simultaneously attacked the Turks on Thursday morning, and drove them beyond Teschitzo. During the engagement the Servian artillery fired seven caissons of gun powder in the Turkish ammunition depot. The explosion caused fearful havoc among the Turks. General Horvatovich made a flank movement and occupied the heights in the rear of the Turkish position. It is stated the Turkish army is now threatened on three sides, namely: General Tchernayeff, with the bulk of the Servian army, threatens their front; General Popovich, their left wing, and General Horvatovich their rear. The fighting lasted till eight last night, and was resumed this morning.

THE TURKS CLAIM A "GLORIOUS VICTORY"—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING—IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO SERVIA'S

LONDON, September 29.—The *Standard's* correspondent near Delegrade telegraphs that the battle of Thursday was a glorious victory for the Turks. The Turkish army was all day under fire from the whole line of Servian redoubts and batteries, which stretch in a semi-circle of twenty miles, and have one hundred guns mounted. In the afternoon the Turks assumed the offensive and defeated the Servians, inflicting enormous losses.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says: The following statement was made by the French Foreign Office to-night: In diplomatic circles no importance is attached to the decision of the Russian Cabinet. Peace negotiations are actively progressing. Servia's conduct is thought to proceed merely from a desire to influence mediation favorably to herself. The reply of the Porte will be entirely satisfactory to the Powers. It will be made officialy on Sunday, when the Powers will summon Servia to fulfil the proposed conditions. The correspondent adds that this statement has not calmed the public uneasiness concerning the Eastern prospects.

The *Times* dispatch from Belgrade reports that the situation continues gloomy and becomes more complicated. The only chance of peace is Turkey's agreement to the conditions proposed by the Powers. If these are agreed to by the Turks, Russia will have an excellent opportunity of vindicating her sincerity. In fact, all parties in this game of diplomacy would then have to show their hands. The war party here mock at all allusions to peace. They declare Ristics does nothing except what Russia likes. They even assert that whatever Russia may profess to other Powers, she is really for war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople. It is idle for Russia to talk of neutrality with a Russian army in Servia.

The same correspondent says accounts of the operations at the front are confused, and both sides claim a victory on Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters. Should the war continue there will be nothing but raids during the winter. Field operations must be deferred until spring, when the war party expect Russia will be on the ground for a great campaign, which is to bring her to Constantinople.

A Berlin special to the *Times* quotes a very warlike address from the Emperor, voted by the Council of Nicholieff, which the correspondent says coincides with the intimations that unless an extended armistice is concluded, popular enthusiasm may force the Czar to war.

Great Britain.

NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC.

LONDON, September 29.—The Admiralty have a letter from Allan Young, commander of the steamer Pandora, making a voyage to Smith's Sound to bring to England the dispatches deposited there by the Arctic expedition under Captain Nares. It announces his arrival at Upper Navik, 18th of July. He reports all well on board, and says he would proceed northward July 19th. The white whale and swimmer had been from the southward, and were, therefore, not calculated to clear the ice from Melville Bay, but so far as visible from Upper Navik, the way was clear. There was no news of the Arctic expedition.

NEWMARKET RACES—ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR—TWEED, JR.

LONDON, September 29.—The Newmarket October handicap was won to-day by Newport, with Lina E. second and Chypre third. The American horse Mate ran in the race, but finished among the last.

Sir Thomas White, member of the Board of Aldermen for the ward of Portsoken, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of London according to the general customs of the Aldermen. Thomas Owden, of Bishop's Gate, should have been chosen, but the bad state of his health precluded him from taking the office.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a private dispatch received in London states that the Chinese Grand Secretary have signed a protocol, and the Yunnan affair is closed.

The *Anglo-American Times* says a man who, at the time of Tweed's departure from Vigo, was stopping at a hotel there under the name of Sands, turned out to be Wm. Tweed, Jr.

THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL HOP CROP.

LONDON, September 29.—The English hop crop is now nearly secured. The color is generally better, and the proportion of low, diseased samples less than expected; but on account of changes of temperature and lack of moisture during the most critical period of the growth, the product is thin and extremely varied. On the Continent, except in Belgium, the crops, especially in Germany, are reduced, being less than a quarter of those last season. Germans must contrive to buy in the English and American markets more or less for the next ten months. American hops of '76 are quoted at 256s.@8 8s. There have been very few arrivals.

Denmark.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING OF GREECE.

COPENHAGEN, September 29.—It is officially announced that the return of King George to Greece has been indefinitely postponed. The announcement causes a great sensation. It is rumored that the King has demanded the cession of Crete to Greece and a rectification of the frontier in Epirus and Thessaliay.

Vienna.

A POSITIVE STATEMENT DEMANDED FROM SERVIA.

VIENNA, September 29.—Count Andrassy has demanded from the Servian agent a written statement positively declaring Prince Milan's refusal to adopt the royal title. General Suawroff has been instructed by the Czar to obtain similar denunciation from Prince Milan at Belgrade.

France.

JOURNALIST IMPRISONED.

PARIS, September 29.—The publisher of the *Tribune*, a Radical newspaper, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an article insulting religion.

Spain.

THE ADVANCED REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

MADRID, September 29.—Pi y Margall and Emilio Castelar have protested against the advanced Republican manifesto, signed by Borrilla and Salinoe. Castelar, on behalf of the United Republic, declares Borrilla's programme alarming, impracticable and absurd.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 29.—The steamships Canada, from New York, and Caspian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

Suspension of a California Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—The Valejo Savings and Commercial Bank suspended yesterday, caused by the financial embarrassment of its President, General J. B. Frisbe, who has been unfortunate in stock speculations. The assets of the bank are stated to be upward of $550,000 and the indebtedness $325,000. The suspension is expected to be only temporary.

Second Hand Pianos—Great Bargains.

3 Chickering 7 Octave Pianos.
1 Knabe 7 Octave Piano.
1 Hallet & Cumston 7 Octave Piano.
1 Hale 7 Octave Piano.
1 Fryon 7 Octave Piano.
1 Keogh 7 Octave Piano.
3 Blume 7 Octave Pianos.
1 Sliefl 7 Octave Piano, and many others.
Prices from $40 to $250.
Liberal discount for Cash.
Splendid Stool and Cover thrown in.
Call at
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood street.

DOUBLY HANGED.

A Bungled Execution at Coshocton, O.—Francis Ept Hung for Murder—The Drop Sprung, and the Victim Allowed to Hang Two Minutes, Screaming for Help—He Is Lifted Upon the Scaffold and the Rope Readjusted—Launched a Second Time, and His Neck Broken.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COSHOCTON, O., September 29, 1876.

Francis Ept, a German, was hanged here to-day, for the murder of Abraham Werthheimer, committed in November last. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded and unprovoked in the annals of crime. The execution took place in the corroider of the county jail, and was witnessed by representatives of the press and about one hundred citizens.

He is a rather small man, five feet six inches in height, and thirty-three years old.

He appeared perfectly calm, except the rapid motion of his eyes as he glanced from one to another, which indicated slight nervousness.

The prisoner was brought in at 12:55 P. M. and placed upon the scaffold, where he received the extreme unction of the Catholic Church, administered by Father Eppinger, of Zanesville. He was asked if he wished to make any remarks. As he had nothing to say, he bade the priest and Sheriff Lennan good-bye and stepped on the drop. The noose was then placed around his neck, straps about his feet, knees and arms, and handcuffed. The black cap was drawn over his face, and at 1:04 the drop was sprung. He fell six feet, but was not killed. The knot slipped around under his chin and did not even produce strangulation. In a very few seconds he commenced groaning and screaming for help and for them to "take it off!" "take it off!" After hanging two minutes in this position, he was lifted up and again placed on the scaffold, calling on God and Father Eppinger for help. His moans and entreaties were heartrending. He was again placed upon the drop, being able to stand without assistance. Again the drop was sprung, the fall this time dislocating the neck, the victim dying without a struggle. In twelve minutes life was declared to be extinct, and in twenty minutes the body was taken down and taken charge of by the proper authorities, who will turn it over to the Cosnocton Medical Society, if the relatives do not apply for it. It is understood that his father resides in Columbus. This is the first execution in Coshocton county.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Homicide in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, September 29.—Early this morning John Kent, a bartender, and Wilham Hardy, a bricklayer, while discussing political matters at the door of a saloon, became involved in a quarrel, whereupon Kent struck at Hardy, who in return struck Kent, knocking him down the stairs on to the pavement, several feet below. At first it was thought the wound produced on Kent was a slight one, but further inquiry developed the fact that he was severely injured on the head. He died in a short time after, while being conveyed to the hospital. Hardy was at once arrested for murder. Both men had been drinking during the evening, and were both Democrats in politics, but differed on matters connected with the late war.

Two Murders in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Sam Thompson was arrested here to-day for killing Francis Pierdscassi at Bayou Lacombe on Sunday. Both were colored.

In a dancing house row last night, James Catacape, a Sicilian, was shot and mortally wounded. Eighteen persons was arrested as accessories and witnesses.

Arrest of a Bank President for Fraud.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 29.—Jacob Huntzinger, late President of the Miners' Trust Bank, was rearrested to-day on five distinct charges, covering alleged misdemeanors by false pretenses and embezzlement to the extent of upward of $200 000. He was sent to prison in default of $38,000 bail.

CASUALTIES.

Fall of a Building—Two Men Killed and Four Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 29.—A terrible accident occurred in this city today. The floors of a three-story brick building on Hampton street, occupied on the first floor as a pork packing establishment by Walker & Son, second as a store room by Samuel Parker & Co., commission merchants, and the third as a store room by the Huck Cigar Manufacturing Company, fell, burying six men in the ruins. Four men escaped with severe cuts and bruises. Two others are still under the ruins, and probably dead. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the third floor, on which was stored eighty thousands pounds of tobacco. The ruins immediately caught fire and are still burning. Loss on property $30,000, partially insured.

It has since been discovered that seven men were buried in the ruins, and only three taken out alive.

Literally Whirled into Eternity.

LOUISVILLE, September 29.—Frederick Wortman, a German tanner, attempting to adjust a leather band to a flywheel in Lewis Kreiger's tannery to-day, was caught up by the band in some unknown way, and whirled around at the rate of sixty revolutions a minute. His head and all parts of his body were mashed to a jelly and cut in hundreds of small pieces.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive establishment known as the Milburn Wagon Works, Toledo, was nearly destroyed by fire last evening. The paint shop, which was situated on the fourth floor in the rear of the eastern wing, was discovered to be on fire at about 6:15 P. M., and before water could be turned on, the entire end of the wing was in flames. The fire department was promptly on hand, and aided by the wagon works engine, did good service. The fire steadily progressed, however, and soon gained entrance to the main building through a heavy brick portal wall, by means of the roof joist, and the entire main building, as well as the eastern wing, was soon destroyed. The fire was here controlled by the department, and the western wing of the works saved. Over one thousand finished wagons, besides a very large number of unfinished ones, were burned. The loss is $400,000, on which there is an insurance of $135,000. Several of the firemen narrowly escaped death from falling walls, and one had an arm broken. This disaster will throw about 350 men out of employment. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

WASHINGTON.

THE BABCOCK-SOMERVILLE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Mr. Riddle, for the Government, commenced the closing argument this afternoon in the Babcock-Somerville safe burglary conspiracy case, which may be given to the jury to-day.

NEW MAIL SERVICE.

On the first of October mail service will be commenced on about 700 routes, which were let under regular advertisements on the 31st of July last, thus completing the entire system of mail transportation in every State and Territory of the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Thompson & Williams' flour mill, at Lanesboro, Minn., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $50,000 to $60,000, partially insured. Three hundred barrels of flour and from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of wheat were also destroyed. The fire originated in the smutter.

A young woman registered at the Gardiner House, Chicago, as Miss Ellen Wood, of St. Paul, and who claimed to be the daughter of a trunk-maker in St. Paul, died at the hotel yesterday morning after a brief illness. Telegrams were sent to St. Paul, but no answer has yet been received, and her identity is a mystery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, west and northwest winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, possibly followed at and occasional rain, possibly followed at Western stations by warmer southwest and southeast winds and falling barometer.

The steamer Oder, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

The New York *Evening Post* states that it learns that application has been made in New Jersey courts for a receiver for the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Sparta, Wisconsin, was visited by a terrible fire late on Thursday night, which destroyed the Tremont House, Lee & Palmer's livery stable, Heiler's store, and other buildings. Loss estimated at $25,000.

Advices from Northern and Northwestern Texas report a grasshopper invasion. In some counties they are destroying the vegetation. Wheat sowing is delayed till it is ascertained whether the 'hoppers will remain long enough to deposit their eggs.

POLITICAL.

Nebraska.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

LINCOLN, September 29.—The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention to-day:

First, indorse the nominations made at Cincinnati, and pledge Nebraska to Hayes and Wheeler by a large majority; second, indorse the platform of principles enunciated by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati; third, affirm that the Republican party stands pledged to principles of equality of all citizens before the law without regard to color or nationality; fourth, commend the legislation of Congress, the orders of President Grant and the action of the Attorney General in his letter of instructions to United States marshals to enforce the laws and protect citizens in the performance of political rights; fifth, unhesitatingly indorse the financial policy of the Government in its successful efforts to restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, and state that the late fiscal arrangements by which three hundred millions of bonds have been placed at four and one-half per cent. interest, and an equivalent amount of six per cent. bonds retired, thus saving four and one-half millions of interest money annually, meet the approval of the Republican party; sixth, desire to express abhorrence and place the seal of condemnation on that element in the Democratic party which justifies the slaughter at Hamburg, S. C., which looks with complacency on the butcheries at Coushatta, La., which approves the shot-gun policy of Mississippi, which indorses the displacement of Union soldiers and establishes Confederates in positions, which cut down the salary any navy appropriations, which sent to Congress violent, bitter foes of the restored Republic seventh, disdainfully reject the statements of the Democratic platform, made at St. Louis.

A resolution was introduced recommending that roads connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad be entitled to the same advantages without discrimination of any kind in favor of the business of any such connecting railroads and the Union Pacific The Union Pacific ought to carry business over its line, from whatever point received, at the prorate of its own turough tariff on similar business. The resolution favors legislation to create this.

Resolved, That we favor such a financial policy as to enable the holders of legal tenders to receive on demand the full value in coin, but we oppose at present their retirement from circulation or the repeal of the legal tender act.

State.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT CONNELLSVILLE — 5,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, September 29, 1876.

The largest political meeting ever held in this county was held here to-night. Hayes and Wheeler clubs from Dunbar township, Springfield township, Scottdale, New Haven borough and Connellsville borough were present. Colonel Amzi Fetter, of Uniontown, delivered an eloquent and able address, calling upon the voters to stand by the candidates of the party at the polls in November. He was cheered heartily. About five thousand people were present. Never were the people so fully aroused, and you can depend upon that the returns from old Fayette will show that we have not been sleeping.

The Republicans of the Thirty-second district (Adams and Cumberland) have nominated Mr. A. F. Mullen, of Cumberland, for Senator, without the formality of a conference.

LOCK HAVEN, September 28.—The Democratic conference of the Twentieth Congressional district, composed of Clearfield, Centre, Mifflin, Union, Elk and Clinton counties, met to-day and renominated Hon. L. A. Mackey by acclamation.

George W. Allen, of Erie, made a speech at a Democratic meeting in Franklin, a few nights ago, in which he said, with much emphasis, that "the Reconstruction acts were the crowning crime of the present century." Mr. Allen should be sent to Georgia to stump for Tilden and reform.

Two prominent Republicans claimed by the "Independents" of Huntingdon county—one of them Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in their convention—have come out and denounced the movement as a fraud, and say they were inveigled into it by false representations.

BEDFORD, September 28.—The Democratic Senatorial conferees of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties met to-day and unanimously nominated Dr. Charles N. Bickel, of Bedford, for State Senator. This nomination is conceded on all hands to be the strongest that could have been made in the district.

Following is the Republican ticket in Clearfield county: Assembly, L. B Carlile; Sheriff, James Mitchell; Associate Judges, Wm. Rodabaugh and John Mahaffey; District Attorney, Cyrus Gordon; Jury Commissioner, J. Alexander. The Democracy of the county is in a worse case than ever, and it is possible that some of these candidates may "pull through."

Some of our Democratic exchanges are a good deal excited over the report that "Frederick Bauer, a prominent German of Reading, and hertofore an influential Republican, has advised his German friends to vote for Tilden and Hendricks." Over in Reading no such man as Frederick Bauer is known—be he brewer or cobbler, German or Irish, influential or obscure, Republican or Democrat. There is a well known brewer there named Frederick Laurer, but he has always advised his German friends to vote the Democratic ticket, and has always done so himself. It looks like a cheap advertisement of a very good quality of beer.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

The political outlook in Indiana county is good. The party vote will be cast for the whole Republican ticket. The Republicans of this county feel that great unkindness and injustice was done General White two years ago, when so many of our Republicans voted for the rebel sympathizer, George A. Jenks, and against General White, a man who had served them so faithfully and well in every position in which he had been placed, that his worst enemy could not find fault with his stewardship. If hard and earnest work will undo the wrong done General White at that time, you can depend upon it, it will be done. Many good Republicans who took part in that movement are ashamed of their conduct at that election, and they will give a good account of themselves at this one.—*Progress.*

They are after F. A. Beamish, Democratic candidate for the State Senate in Luzerne county. The following notice has been published:

One hundred dollars reward will be paid by J. C. Platt, Treasurer of the Tax Payers' Association of the city of Scranton, for the apprehension and production, in time for trial during the present term of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Wilkesbarre, of F. A. Beamish, of this city, now under indictment for embezzlement and forgery, whose bail has been forfeited, and for whose arrest a bench warrant is now issued. By order of the committee of fifteen of the Tax Payers' Association of Scranton.

Whereupon the *Republican* of that city remarks: For three years Frank Beamish has bullied and defied the public, our school officers and the courts. Thus far he has made no restitution for his defalcations, and has evaded the punishment of the law. His case presents an unparalleled instance of successful bravado and endurance under a close and continuous pursuit of the sleuth hounds of the law. But as bold and reckless as Beamish is his crafty brain has exhausted its low cunning devices, and the only recourse for further delay and evasion was flight. He is now a fugitive from justice, and by his flight places himself before the public confessedly guilty. It is to be hoped that if the present reward does not secure his capture, it will be at once increased to such sum as will effect his arrest. It is an important public necessity that an example should be made of an offender of Beamish's notoriety. Beamish's position as Democratic candidate for State Senator will not avail him in this crisis. Democrats are interested as well as Republicans in a proper disposition of the public funds raised by taxation for local purposes. They pay their share of the burden and cannot endure theft and malfeasance in office better than their political opponents. If thieves and lawless men like Beamish and Trimmer can secure Democratic nominations, they cannot control honest Democratic votes, and will not get them. Beamish at least is more certainly booked for the penitentiary than the Senate, and appears to appreciate the situation himself very unmistakably.

General.

Striking Western argument: "Tilden's the man; he'll reduce our taxes, for sure an' didn't he reduce his own?"

To a disinterested spectator, it looks as if Democratic "reform" in the South means the re-forming of Confederate regiments for the slaughter of unoffending colored Republicans. But then "reform" is necessary.

The Democrats of Crawford county, Ohio, have a defaulting treasurer on their hands, and the books are $10,000 short. They have placed the deficiency where it will do the party most good—charged it up to the school fund.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* threatens the negroes thereabout with discharge from their employment if they dare to vote the Republican ticket. And yet the charge that any intimidation is resorted to in the South to force men to abandon their free political action throws a Northern copperhead into convulsions of rage and fury. Why?

The Cincinnati *Times* says that the closing week of the campaign in Ohio will open with the brightest promise of Republican success, the negligence which came from over-confidence having given place to well-directed activity everywhere.

Referring to the debt of New York city, the legacy of Democratic rule, Mr. Blaine said in his Boston speech: "The very baby in New York, who has been born since I came on this platform, to-night, comes crying into the world with a Democratic mortgage of $100 around its little neck."

The solid South is in favor of Tilden. Did ever the solid South make a mistake in the selection of their agents and tools at the North? Did they make a mistake in Franklin Pierce? Did they make a mistake in James Buchanan? Is it likely they have made a mistake in Samuel J. Tilden? —*St. Paul Pioneer Press (Ind.)*

Beauregard's little bill for shot and shell expended in bombarding Fort Sumter, which was obstinately held by Major Anderson, in spite of the warnings given by the Southern authorities, will not be introduced into Congress until a majority of both houses and a sympathetic Executive are prepared.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"Oh, go 'way!" exclaimed the great reformer to an importunate friend; "don't ask me to explain anything. It takes the point so completely out of anything to explain it. What is an explained conundrum worth, I'd like to know?!" And he turned away and filled up another check for the Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee.—*Hawkeye.*

The Republicans in Connecticut are bringing to public notice the fact that Mr. Richard D. Hubbard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a very active worker for the election of Senator Eaton in 1874, and that but for Mr. Hubbard's efforts the "great war horse" of the Nutmeg State would have been defeated. This is a pretty serious responsibility for any candidate to incur.

In answer to the charge that Governor Morgan, of New York, drew double salary as Governor and Mayor the facts show that he never drew a cent of salary for the latter post, but, on the contrary, covered it all into the United States Treasury. It amounted to as much as the entire sum upon which Reformer Tilden was then paying income tax.

"Blue Jeans" Williams, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, does not appear to have been nominated for his beauty. A Western correspondent, rather extravagantly, we think, says: "His mouth looks as though it had been put on warm, and ran all over the lower part of his face before it got set, and it opens like the opening of navigation in the spring."

Mr. Adams is not in a hopeful state of mind over his nomination. Being reminded by an interviewer that the "independent" voter is abroad, he replied: "Oh, yes; but in these days of printed ballots, men don't feel interested enough in an election to 'scratch.'" He will wake up the morning after election to find himself the worst scratched manin Massachusetts.

UNCLE SAMMY'S DIRGE.

November coming, I sing,
And what will poor Sammy do then,
Poor thing?
The country will go
For Hayes, we all know,
And what will poor Sammy do then,
Poor thing?
He'll put his head into his tub,
And sadly he'll cuddle and snarl,
Poor thing!

—*Graphic.*

Tilden's patriotism, as Toots would say, is of no consequence. It has been discovered that while he was running away from Union mass meetings and figuring with McClellan to end the war with a political coup d'etat, he was writing letters to the Secretary of War begging him to give his brother the contract for supplying the army with his extract of coffee. Isn't it a little curious that the great reformer has never been a reformer except where there was money to be made?

The Charleston *Courier* says that all the charges against Governor Hayes have been conclusively established and therefore he is unworthy of support. Mr. Dorsheimer admits that the efforts to blacken Governor Hayes's record have failed, but infers that he can't be much of a man and ought to be defeated. This sort of double-barrelled logic happens to be as good on the one side as on the other. But the charges against Mr. Tilden differ from those against Mr. Hayes, and they have not broken down yet.

Perhaps that income tax that was fraudulently withheld by Mr. Tilden was sent in ultimately as a contribution to the conscience fund of the Treasury. Naturally Mr. Tilden would feel delicate about mentioning such a fact; and he may have thought that as he had done wrong by stealth it would be appropriate to make atonement in the same fashion. As he never did restore the money unless in such a manner we recommend the Democrats to adopt the theory as the most available under the circumstances.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

While Jerry Black is declaring that the Republican party "has made civil war the chronic condition of the country," the whites of South Carolina are shooting negroes through the swamps and shooting them; the Democrats of Mississippi are breaking up Republican meetings and killing the participants; Wade Hampton is warning negroes that they will be deprived of employment if they vote the Republican ticket, and the entire rebel South is uniting in an effort to carry the region for Tilden by scaring Republican voters away from the polls. Democratic partisanship may try to hide the truth, but is plainly apparent to those who choose to look and listen that free speech, free thought, free action and the rights of man are as little respected in the South to-day as they were in the old slavery times, when a man no more dared to speak a word against slavery than a citizen of Poland to-day dares to curse the Czar.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

President Seelye, of Amherst College, made a speech at the dinner of the Hampshire (Mass.) Agricultural Society last Tuesday, which is thus reported in the Springfield *Republican*: "He said that he did not like the tears shed by the press and politicians over the degeneracy of the times. It is not true that the Government is all corrupt. There are very few men in power that you can approach with a bribe. Mr. Seelye believed that General Grant was a true, honorable and faithful man. He had commanded the boys in blue, had a larger army and met and conquered larger forces than any man in the world. He had met and seen General Grant often, and he does not look like an unscrupulous man, as some represent. He has marvellous powers of silence, but is also a good talker, contrary to the impression of some. General Grant has made mistakes and misplaced confidence, but no personal corruption has been charged to him, and he believed that it was his honest effort to have things done properly. When his foreign policy, and Indian policy, and all the other policies have become matters of history, it will be found a glorious history. There is less corruption now than ever before, said Mr. Seelye, and the press is throwing more light on official acts than ever."

Moody and Sankey's Campaign Against Iniquity in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 29.—The services preliminary to the opening of the Moody and Sankey meetings have been well attended to-day. The four hours of prayer in Farwell Hall were led by Chicago pastors, Parkhurst, Thompson, Evarts and Goodwin. The demand for tickets to the first meetings on Sunday at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. is immense. The Tabernacle stands on the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, on ground one hundred feet wide by one hundred and ninety feet, and contains eight thousand chairs, with complete arrangements for security and convenience. George C. Stebbins, of Boston, will lead the great choir; Mr. Cree, of Philadelphia, manages the details of the meetings, and T. W. Harvey is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Moody's headquarters are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—The disposition of the people of this city is to make the St. Louis fair next week a Centennial exhibition. All the space in the exhibition buildings is engaged, and much more could have been disposed of. Every available hall and stable on the grounds has been taken, and temporary quarters will have to be provided for much stock. Among the special attractions in the horse line will be the now famous Tenbroeck, the fastest four-mile horse in the world. All hotel keepers have made extraordinary preparation for guests, and everything promises not only the most remarkable exhibition of all these things which make up a first-class fair, but an unprecedented attendance.

The Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 29.—Arrangements have been made with all the roads running into this city except the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, whereby all delegates to the Soldiers' Convention to be held here October 3d will be carried at half-fare, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh granting excursion rates to all wishing to attend.

PHILADELPHIA.

Bigger Still—The Admissions to the Centennial on Pennsylvania's Day 289,546—The Drop in Reading Shares—Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Yesterday's cash admission were as follows: Main Exhibition, 217,878; schools, 33,785; live stock exhibition, 5,823; add dead heads, 12,000. Total 269,546.

The tumble of Reading Railroad stock on Wednesday from 44 to 37½ entailed heavy loss on many holders, and to-day's transactions are still more disastrous. Wednesday's market closed at 32½; and it was thought very fortunate that a holiday was to come before further business, in order that the market might revive its tone. This morning it opened at 31, but by half-past eleven o'clock there had been sales as low as 25½, and at that moment it was standing at 29½. After 11:20 it vibrated between 25 and 27½, and at half-past twelve was steady at 27. The downfall will result, it is feared, in serious crippling, if not the ruin of many who were large holders of the stock as an investment, as well as of others who bought for speculation.

During the exhibition of fire works at the Centennial ground last night, a serious accident was occasioned by the premature firing of some of the works, by which one man was very seriously injured by burning and otherwise. He was hurt so badly that he had to be carried on a stretcher to the Atlas Hotel, where his injuries were attended to.

Cash receipts of admission to the Exposition yesterday were $118,741.

There are rumors to-day of serious and even fatal accidents on some of the railroads last evening, in the movement of the vast crowd from the grounds, but they cannot be traced to reliable sources.

It is announced by the Secretary of the Centennial Commission that written reports of the judges upon which awards to exhibitors are based will be published in groups, as approved by the Commission, and as speedily as they can be prepared. The report for each group will be prefaced by a statement of the principles upon which the system of awards is based, with the names and rules for the guidance of the group judges. Every exhibitor receiving an award will be entitled, upon application, to a copy of the report upon his exhibit.

A large Centennial excursion from Detroit and vicinity arrived this evening.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

QUARANTINE AT PENSACOLA—NEW ORLEANS DISSATISFIED.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Pensacola quarantines New Orleans boats twenty days. A meeting of the Merchants' Ex change passed resolutions indorsing the report of the Board of Health in regard to the extent of yellow fever, and denouncing the action of Galveston, Shreveport and Pensacola, establishing quarantines against New Orleans, as being unjust and doubtless influenced by false reports, calculated to paralyze the commercial relations with those important centers and avenues of trade.

QUARANTINE AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, September 29.—The recent quarantine order of this port between Galveston and New Orleans prevents Morgan's steamers from entering Bolivar channel and proceeding to the terminus of the ship channel on Buffalo bayou, at Clinton, the Houston railroad having called on Dr. Blunt to modify the order so as to allow freight traffic with New Orleans. Dr. Blunt refused to make any modifications, and a meeting of physicians called to consider the matter sustained him. It is said the Houston authorities will seek the intervention of Governor Coke.

SAN FRANCISCO SENDS HELP.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—The Stock Exchange to-day telegraphed $700 in gold to the Mayor of Savannah, in aid of the sufferers from the yellow fever epidemic.

NEW YORK'S CONTRIBUTION.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Sixteen thousand dollars have been raised here for the Savannah sufferers.

DEATHS IN SAVANNAH YESTERDAY.

SAVANNAH, September 29.—Yellow fever interments sixteen.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

ROATING.

ITHACA, N. Y., September 29.—At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the various classes of Cornell University, held here to-night, it was decided to send a challenge to the winners in the Cambridge-Oxford race, which occurs in March or April. The challenge will be for fours or eights, with coxswain, as the Englishmen decide, and for a four mile race over the regular course from Putney to Mortlake.

CLOSE OF THE RACES AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, September 29.—The Southern Ohio fair closed to-day. The weather has continued fine, the attendance good and the fair more successful than anticipated. In the running race continued from yesterday, Jack Harkaway was declared the winner, and second best.

THE RACES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—The races at Suffolk Park were resumed to-day. The first was the Republic race, four-year-olds, best three in five, purse, $2,500, first prize $1,200, second $650, third $400, and fourth $250. The following is the summary:

Sam Bellew	1	1	1	1
Woodford Chief	4	2	1	2
Echoes	2	3	4	4
Montezuma	3	4	3	3
Lady Patchan	7	7	3	5
Fanella	5	5	6	6
Girlie Queen	6	6	6	

Time, 2:34, 2:34½, 2:36½, 2:34.

Between heats Sam Purdy made a trial with a running horse and Blackwood, Jr., two trials for $1,000 national cup. Purdy made a mile in 2:26. Blackwood's time in the first heat was 2:23, second 2:23½.

The stallion trots yesterday were separate trials, instead of races. Governor Sprague made his mile in 2:23, and Purdy in 2:24½.

The Work at Hell Gate Thoroughly Done.

NEW YORK, September 29.—General Newton announces that the reef at Hallett's Point has been swept away, and a summary of the facts is as follows: From one hundred and eighty feet distant from the shore line to the line of buoys, the bottom slopes gradually from eight feet of depth at low water to twenty feet beside the line of buoys. Nothing less than twenty feet of depth at mean low water was observed. The divers have been examing the reef, and report a thorough break up.

Revolution in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Captain Simpson, of the United States steamer Omaha, writes to the Navy Department under date of Guayaquil, Ecuador, September 10, that he arrived there on the 8th inst., and found the city in the midst of a revolution, the general in command having brought his troops into the city, having issued a pronunciamento to that effect, with the support of the troops, and apparently with the consent of the people.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

How the Next President of the United States Paid for Supper, Lodging and Breakfast.

(From the Monongahela Republican.)

"In the winter of 1864," said Adam Wickerham to some of the boys, the other evening, "the old Twenty-second Cavalry was guarding Mill Bridge below Martinsburg. Some six or eight of our mess had built a cabin at the bridge, and were doing guard duty there. The February storm washed the bridge away, and high water made the fording too deep to pass. One evening a cavalryman rode up to our cabin and seemed very much disappointed at not being able to pass. We invited him to stay all night, and bunk with us. He said he belonged to an Ohio regiment, and was very anxious to get over to Trolson's house, some half a mile beyond. Thinking that morning might find the creek low enough to cross, he picketed his horse in our pine shanty stable, and after a hearty supper at our mess-board, passed round his pouch of killikinic, and then, smoking awhile, and asking a number of questions, wrapped himself in his over-coat and went to sleep. In the morning some

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

THE Democratic organ in this city is afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease. That is to say, it never opens its mouth without putting its foot in it.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* calls upon every Southern State to send a solid Democratic delegation to the next Congress. Let the Republicans of the North improve the hint.

THE attendance at the Centennial, on Thursday, "Pennsylvania's day," was almost equal to the aggregate population of Allegheny county. Such vast assemblages are rarely witnessed, and few have any adequate conception of them.

WE respectfully suggest that the various churches of these two cities, without distinction of creed, take up collections to morrow in behalf of the sufferers by the yellow fever in Savannah and Brunswick. What is done ought to be done quickly.

IF THE State of Kentucky had paid half as much attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of its breed of men as it has devoted to the improvement of its breed of horses, it would have been a sound Republican State long ago. "Tenbrocck" does not offset BLACKBURN.

IT WAS in the year 1864 that HENDRICKS publicly denounced ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a "smutty old tyrant." It was also the year in which Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH saw TILDEN walking around arm in arm with the traitor VALLANDIGHAM. The scene of both incidents was Chicago.

A DISPATCH from Indianapolis of the 27th says:

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting to-night. The attendance was large and the reports from the various quarters of the State very cheering. From data in possession of the committee, it seems safe to say that Indiana will elect Harrison Governor by from 4,000 to 6,000

MERCHANTS in this country engaged in the China trade attach much importance to the cable dispatches announcing the conclusion of a new treaty between Great Britain and the authorities at Pekin, which opens up four additional ports to Western commerce. The United States will share equally in whatever advantages may accrue to England, by virtue of the "favored nation" clause in the American treaty of 1856.

THE Philadelphia papers expect that the permanent trade of that city will be increased by the Centennial a very handsome percentage. As one evidence of the benefit which it is already deriving from that source, the *Ledger* says:

The sales of one of our great dry goods houses last week amounted to very nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Among the buyers were forty odd merchants who had never hitherto purchased a penny's worth of any Philadelphia establishment

THE latest intelligence from Cuba is to the effect that the Cubans are in receipt of fresh and important supplies of ammunition from patriotic sources abroad, and there is sufficient ground to suppose that the winter campaign will find them fully prepared to give a warm reception to the Spanish host about to be sent against them. The revolution seems to have acquired a force and scope against which the efforts of Spain must inevitably, in the end, fail.

THE Democratic press is just now engaged in crying down the reviving prosperity which trade is taking on. These attempts to make political capital out of the depression which was a natural consequence of the Democratic war of the rebellion, are despicable. Trade is reviving; there is no doubt about that; and one would think that in such matters of general interest every newspaper in the country, irrespective of politics, would find comfort.

THE official data of the gross imports of all kinds of grain into the United Kingdom during the past harvest year, show the amount to have been 120,025,182 cwts., an increase of 23,401,417 cwts. as compared with the previous year, and 29,972,721 cwts. as compared with 1873-4. This heavy increase was greatest in corn, wheat following. Of the former, the augmentation was greatest in the amount received in Ireland, and of the latter the increase was mostly in the receipts at English ports.

THE Boston *Journal* naively says that it is impossible to cast a vote so "as to hit the candidate and miss the organization." This is a solid truth. A vote for a Democratic candidate is a vote for the Democratic organization. It is not CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS who is running in Massachusetts; it is the Democratic party. A vote for ADAMS is a vote for the party, which presents him; and a vote in this county for either HOPKINS or COCHRAN is a vote for the party whose candidates they are.

SAM. COX is out in Ohio exhibiting his cap and bells in the interest of TILDEN and "reform." Cox was present at the Democratic National Convention of 1864, of which TILDEN was a member, and which adopted the infamous peace platform, declaring the war a failure. On that occasion Benedict made a public speech from a street stand, in the room to which he said:

For less offense than that Lincoln has been guilty of the English people had chopped off the head of the First Charles. *In his opinion Lincoln and Davis ought to be brought to the same block together.*

THE Democratic "reformers" of Chicago and St. Louis have made local nominations that are simply disgraceful. The Chicago *Times*, a strong TILDEN organ, says: "The present Legislative ticket is a stench in the nostrils of well conducted people;" and the St. Louis *Republican*, another staunch supporter of the great Usufruct, says that the ticket placed in nomination in that city is one "eminently fit to be beaten." It is the same almost everywhere, and the fact shows that there is not a particle of sincerity in the cry for "reform" which is shouted so lustily by the TILDEN leaders.

A HANDFUL of Democratic printers tried to organize, in City Hall, a HAYES, WHEELER and HOPKINS club; but they failed to get a room to meet in. They then adjourned to the *Labor Tribune* office, and as that office is a small one, the presumption is that the dozen printers present had an abundance of room. There was not one of the lot who intends to vote for HAYES. They will all vote for TILDEN or COOPER when the time comes; but in the meantime they hope to [illegible] some Republican printers into [illegible] OPKINS. The whole concern is ma[illegible]oy life-long Democrats, and the HAYE[illegible]nd WHEELER part of the club is the baldest attempt at imposition yet attempted in this campaign. They cannot fool anybody with such a transparent dodge.

THERE is perfect moral harmony between the Democratic national and New York State tickets. Either will gratify a taste for robbery and perjury. TILDEN stands charged on unanswerable evidence of defrauding the Government revenue and then lying about it, and DORSHEIMER is similarly charged on like evidence, with fraudulently taking from the public treasury money which he had not earned. The Democratic party in its downward career has reached the last step that separates it from infamy and ruin. To vote for either of these tickets is to sanction fraud, to honor dishonor, and to reward the breach of civil, municipal and corporate trusts, violated for the purpose of thievishly making money. And this is why the Empire State will at the approaching election be thoroughly redeemed.

THE mercantile agent is a recognized necessity in all large communities, as he is supposed to know, by hook or by crook, the financial status of every merchant, and to be able to give timely warning to his patrons when there are the least signs of a break down. That the agent often assumes a knowledge that he does not possess, is doubtless true; and he may therefore be justly chargeable with obtaining money by false pretenses. The question of his legal liability for the correctness of his reports, if not entirely new, has rarely been raised in the courts; but there is no sound reason why he should not be held responsible for loss occurring through his ignorance or negligence. A case of this kind has just been decided in Canada. An agent in Toronto, professing to know the financial condition of a certain retail dealer, imparted his information to a wholesale merchant, for a consideration; and, as a result, the former was given credit by the latter, for a bill of goods. The wholesale dealer's prospects of getting paid were, shortly after this transaction, rendered unequivocally dubious by the absconding of the retail dealer. Thereupon the wholesale dealer recovered $624 at law from the mercantile agency, and a higher court has affirmed the judgment. The mercantile agency now seeks to evade its responsibility in the matter by a last appeal to the Canadian supreme tribunal.

PAYMENT OF REBEL CLAIMS.

Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that General LORENZO Dow, of Maine, is liable to a rebel citizen of Louisiana for the value of property taken by him for the use of the army during the war. There is a law of Congress against paying damages to rebels, or settling any claims in their favor, and the officers of the army were particularly enjoined *not* to certify claims for property taken from disloyal persons. The policy of the army was that of all other armies—to subsist off the enemy when in the enemy's country. Yet Judge CLIFFORD now steps in and holds an army officer personally responsible for damages inflicted in obeying his orders.

This decision is an alarming one, because it opens the door wide for a tremendous amount of similar claims. Judge CLIFFORD is one of the few judges left over from BUCHANAN'S or PIERCE'S time, and although a strictly honest and upright man, is naturally biased and influenced by his Democratic leanings. If he, a moderate, cool and cautious Democrat, strains the law so as to favor a disloyal claimant, what may be expected from men who are not either cool, moderate and cautious? What would be the decision of a Supreme Court made up of such men as JEREMIAH S. BLACK, SANFORD E. CHURCH, GEORGE H. PENDLETON and General MCCLERNAND? A Democratic Supreme Court, composed of even such men as Judge CLIFFORD, would undoubtedly hold the United States liable for every cent's worth of rebel property taken or used by the army during the war; and the owner of the Appomattox apple tree could demand rent for the ground occupied by the army at the surrender of the rebel forces. TILDEN'S infamous doctrine that the army were trespassers upon every foot they traversed during the war would thus become the supreme law of the land.

It is now certain that, no matter what protestations may be made to the contrary, the success of the Democratic party in this election means the payment of every rebel claim that is presented. The decision is their favor by a Democratic Supreme Judge, is a clear and unmistakable indication of the Democratic drift in that direction. We do not believe the Supreme Court itself will sustain this decision of Judge CLIFFORD; but if TILDEN is elected, and HOPKINS and COCHRAN and such men are sent there to hold up his hands, it will be the easiest thing in the world to add enough judges to the Supreme Court to put CLIFFORD and FIELD into the majority. There will then be no escape from this flood of rebel claims; and the debt of the United States will be swelled from two thousand millions to five thousand millions. This is not a pleasant prospect for an already heavily burdened people; but every man who votes for TILDEN, or HOPKINS, or COCHRAN votes for bringing about that very state of affairs.

THE Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following list of fees paid to SAMUEL J. TILDEN in 1868, 1869 and 1870, by the Erie Railway Company:

J. Fisk, Jr., March to December, 1868, inc. for Reno, legal and incidental	$ 117,400 34
Daniel Drew and J. Gould, several items, legal and incidental	484,600 00
W. M. Tweed, November 25, 1868	20,000 00
W. M. Tweed, December 1, 1868	5,000 00
W. M. Tweed, December 4, 1868	4,500 00
W. M. Tweed, January to June, 1869	27,312 87
W. M. Tweed, December 3, 1869	25,000 00
W. M. Tweed, April 3, 1870	12,000 00
W. M. Tweed, June 4, 1870	10,750 00
Jay Gould, September 3, 1870	100,000 00
Jay Gould, September 5, 1870	50,000 00
Jay Gould, September 9, 1870	44,000 00
W. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel fees	25,000 00
W. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel fees	75,000 00
W. M. Tweed, Pittsburg and counsel fees	21,000 00
	$1,032,000 00

Not one cent of this was ever returned for taxation, and the Government was defrauded out of its tax upon it.

Besides, these were the receipts from *one* source—the New York and Erie. His fees from other roads were enormously large, and would swell the total to several millions.

During the years from 1864 to 1873 he paid taxes to the United States on but $150,000—or $15,000 a year, while actually receiving not less, probably, than five millions!

The severe denunciation, last Sunday, by Bishop POTTER, of the pew system in the Episcopal Church has given rise to letters in the religious journals a lively topic, which they are handling with more or less earnestness, and the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* intimates that the subject will be the burden of more than one sermon to morrow. It is an old question, but the Bishop makes one point that is comparatively new: That wealthy people are using the pew system to give them social position and an air of exclusiveness, as if the church were a theater or an opera house. He objects to a system which can afford facilities of that sort and thinks it is high time something was done to stop it. The correspondent says:

If the Bishop had ventured upon a bill of particulars he might have stated that there are a good many places of public worship in New York where the pew rent it costs an much per annum for a pew as it does for six months' rent for a dwelling house, and that, too, when the edifices are swamped in debt, with some of them on the verge of bankruptcy. The economical tendencies of the times must force us back to plainer churches, as well as to less extravagant living, and the Bishop, therefore, does a good service at the right time in trying to show "how to do it."

The system of awards adopted by the Centennial Commission differed essentially from that adopted at previous international exhibitions. There have generally, if not always, been gold, silver and bronze medals, and diplomas, which by their relative value indicated the degree of merit where the award was for articles of the same class. The medals awarded at our Exhibition are all of bronze and of equal value, and do not indicate that the persons to whom they are awarded have taken a first, second, third or fourth premium; there are no such designated awards. Each medal was accompanied by a brief report stating why the exhibit was deemed worthy of award; and a copy of this report, signed by a judge and approved by as many in the examining group as concurred in it, was furnished the exhibitor, with authority to reproduce it in any way deemed most to his advantage. It is in this substitution of the written opinion of the judges in each case in place of the anonymous verdict of a jury, and not in the medals, that the value of the award consists.

WE republish from the Pittsburgh *Post*, of yesterday, the subjoined extract from a campaign song appearing prominently in its columns. We commend it to the consideration and perusal of our "Boys in Blue," and to the attention of all those who lost husbands and sons in the patriot cause in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion. The copper head hiss at the "bloody shirts" which enshroud the remains of the patriot dead on a hundred Southern battle fields, that our country might live, will excite the indignation of every loyal man. We suggest that copies of this new Democratic epic be distributed in Indian apolis at the approaching convention of Union "soldiers and sailors," gotten up under the auspices of that party. Here it is, read it:

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The bloody shirt; the bloody shirt:
On fling it to the breeze.
What matter if its tall is gone
And the remnant filled with fleas.

What matter if its very look
Disgusts the soul of man,
Yes; turns contempt to deep disgust
For such ignoble plan.

EVERY Republican voter should bear in mind the fact that he can by no possibility escape the responsibility which rests upon the franchise. Each man's vote is a unit helping to constitute the grand aggregate, and cannot be eliminated by any device of scattering or withholding. The voter may reduce himself thus to a fraction, but his responsibility remains entire. He who fires against a blank wall at such an angle that its ricochet will carry the ball into the heart of his victim is just as much a manslayer as though he had aimed directly at the he art of the slain.

Senator Bogy lately cited a letter of Napoleon Bonaparte, written in 1813, and recommending the employment of labor in France in the construction of two long lines of "railway." At the time mentioned the railroad was an unknown and unthought of institution.

A conference of librarians will meet at Philadelphia next week. Spofford, Poole, Winsor and many others of our most experienced librarians will be present and read papers. Library science is becoming one of the most complex departments of public education.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The apple-girlish days have come the snarliest of the year.

Miss Smiley, the preacher, is writing a commentary on the life of Joshua.

Who will write the poem suggested in the firing of the Hell Gate mine by little Mary Newton.

No relic hunter's collection is now complete without a piece of Hell Gate, a nail or hinge at the very least.

Jewelers admit a very hopeful increase in the volume of their business. Such a fact as this is significant.

The steamer City of New York has been added to the American Line of steamships sailing from Philadelphia.

The Treasury now has on hand $2,000,000 only of silver coin. About $20,000,000 have been paid out since April 19th.

The proceeds of Beecher's lecture in Montreal were levied on by creditors of the man who undertook the speculation.

A correspondent inquires what Hell Gate was blown up for. The reason is obvious: to let people get into New York.

The English law now secures to any wife her own earnings in any occupation which she carries on separately from her husband.

Fashion has gone and done it. The latest from that goddess demands that ladies shall remove their bonnets at public entertainments.

A juror in the Philadelphia Common Pleas refused the other day to take the law from the Court and render a verdict accordingly.

"There are a thousand," says Thoreau, "hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root." And to ten thousand eating the fruit.

Some vandals have lately been maliciously defacing the marble of the National Capitol with ink and oil. Discharged employees are suspected.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual meeting next Monday evening and Tuesday, October 2d and 3d, in Philadelphia.

It is gravely asserted that every man who sits down to the table of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has his measure taken for a metrical obituary.

Over two hundred Germans who had left the United States for Germany, returned recently in one vessel. They found the times harder there than here.

Indian Agent Clum, of Arizona, is on his way to the Centennial, with twenty-two Apaches, with whom he is going to show how perfectly Poor Lo can be civilized.

The German merchants in Louisiana have been persecuted so bitterly by the "chivalry," that the German Government has advised emigrants to avoid that State.

The hostile Indians have virtually abandoned the Black Hills, and Sitting Bull is reported to have taken his followers off on a grand buffalo hunt in British territory.

The shipment of culm, or coal dust, from Honesdale has been going on all the season, until the supply is exhausted. It is converted into a compressed article for railroad uses.

A large number of the French Canadians who returned to Canada from New England, during the dull times of last winter, are coming back and getting at their old work again.

Yellow fever never spreads in the pine woods, and cases taken there lose their contagiousness. This would seem to suggest that rosin is the best of all yellow fever disinfectants.

The cotton crop in the South this year will be the largest ever grown—exceeding by 800,000 bales any former production. This will be an important factor in the restoration of good times.

A new planet, called Vulcan, is coming toward us. No human eye has seen it, but the astronomers know "it's there." It is to pass between the earth and the sun on the 2d or 3d of October.

Professor Proctor is to contribute a paper to *St. Nicholas* each month during the coming year, descriptive of the stars visible during the month, and with maps of the heavens for each month.

The work accomplished by General Newton proves to be more and more satisfactory, as the days go by and the soundings go on. The drag has thus far caught nothing that could catch the keel of a ship of heavy draught.

A work similar to that at Hell Gate has been carried on in Maine during the last year. This is the removal, under the direction of General Thom, of Dry Rock in the Kennebec river, near Richmond, where the current is very strong.

A reporter of the Philadelphia *Times* counted 1,371 trunks on Thursday in the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad in that city. This was at three o'clock in the afternoon, after the expressmen had been filling their wagons all day.

A misunderstanding about the politics of the *North American Review* is on the carpet, and the editors are said to have resigned. But, having saved the Old South, Boston is not likely to lose the *North American* in this centennial year.

If all the medals awarded at the Centennial were laid down in a row, one touching the other, they would make a string almost a mile in length. If they were piled up one above the other, they would make a column fully five hundred feet high.

The improved tone of print-cloths assures the New England operatives of the restoration, on Monday, of their last reduction of ten per cent. which has now been in force two months, and there can be no question that the added wages is greatly needed.

"The Bay Psalm Book," the title to which has at last been vested in Dr. Shurtleff, of Boston, is to be sold at public auction October 12. The book was formerly the property of Richard Mather. A *bona fide* offer of $1,500 for it has been declined.

PERSONAL.

A book, written by Rev. Phineas Baily, of Chelsea, Vermont, in 1819, has just been discovered, which teaches a system of phonetic shorthand almost identical with that invented by Pitman eighteen years later.

Sojourner Truth, the colored Sybil, whose death was lately announced, is "revisiting the glimpses of the moon" in Chicago. The venerable prophetess exhibited some reluctance to tell her age to a reporter, but finally said she didn't know exactly, but was between eighty and ninety.

Samuel Comstock, of Norwalk, Conn., went to California in 1849, and had not been heard from until within a few days, when his friends, who believed him long ago dead, received a letter from him saying that he was mining for quicksilver in California.

A former secretary of the elder Dumas having been arrested was found to have in his possession a mass of manuscript belonging to his employer, including a play almost completed. The papers have been placed in the hands of the younger Dumas, who will make a selection from them for publication.

The banks and bankers of the country ought to respond warmly to the appeal in behalf of the family of J. L. Haywood, the hero of the Northfield (Minn.) bank, who suffered death rather than betray his trust. Mr. Haywood not only saved his bank but he established a new standard of duty in these relations, which will be as formidable to thieves as it is honorable to those who maintain it.

Here is an Enoch Arden case with a variation: Mr. McDonald, of Michigan, left his family and went to California. Eighteen years after, he returned and found his wife was Mrs. Munsell. When the quondam Mrs. McD. recovered from her hysterics, her first question was: "What is to become of Mr. Munsell?" "Why, I shall leave him alone," quoth the degenerate Enoch; "I was married myself, a little over seventeen years ago."

The poet Longfellow has been occupying his leisure for some time back with making a collection of poems illustrative of the chief localities in different countries. The first volume, which will appear shortly, relates to England, and will form a poetical guide-book to its places of interest. The poems of several living writers are included in the collection. As a matter of courtesy, their permission has been asked, and, almost as a matter of course, it has been granted in all cases but one, the sole refusal having regard to the poems of Tennyson. It is impossible to imagine in what way the Poet Laureate or his publishers would be injured had Longfellow's request been granted.

A Raleigh, N. C., paper has this reminiscence: "The Blacque Bey, whose name appears in connection with the hideous Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, once figured in this country in very different scenes. In August, 1870, a concert was given at the old Greenbrier White Sulpher Springs, for the benefit of the little Episcopal church at Lexington, Va., in which General Lee worshiped. The soprano singer was a lady from Brooklyn; the alto, Miss. Maria Hunt, of Lexington, Ky., a cousin of the famous raider, John Morgan; the basso, a gentleman from Savannah, Ga.; and the tenor was Blacque Bey, then representative of the Turkish Government at Washington. The concert put $800 into the pocket of the church."

VACATION—WEATHER—A PITTSBURGHER AND THE KAISER.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, August 25, 1876.

We are having our summer vacation and every one is gone off for a tour, that is, every one who is any one. Society here is divided into classes, and the lines are sharp and well-defined. All male citizens over twenty one vote for members of the Imperial Parliament; but the people elect electors, as we do in our Presidential contests; and by some arrangement not very clear to my mind, four workingmen, or two merchants, count for one gentleman or scholar. So, a gentleman or scholar is somebody, a merchant is half of somebody, and a workingman one quarter. Well, the quarters are all at home and at work, most of the halves ditto, and the *folks* have gone to Switzerland or the Thuringian Forest—where there are not many trees—or to some watering place to get their lives repaired. For six weeks there are no lessons and no lectures.

They think the weather hot, and we have been comfortable in summer dresses, without a fire, provided we have good flannel underclothing. It is very dry, and crops are suffering. One young man died of sun stroke; but he was not well, had overslept and started for his place of business without having taken his coffee. We were surprised at the interest, the explanations and the comments occasioned by the case, and still more at the serious complaints of heat, when we were simply comfortable.

We have had quite a university breeze in our sober city, and a Pittsburgher is responsible. Wm. J. M. Sloane, son of Professor Sloane, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, passed his examination week before last, with so much credit to himself and his Gamaliel, Professor Fleisher, that he had to run away to get rid of the handshakings and congratulations of his friends, and is hiding some place now in Paris or England, on his way home. Mr. Sloane was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, spent most of his boyhood in New York city, graduated in Columbia College, taught four years in Mr. Newell's school in Pittsburgh, and returns now to the city.

He has been four years in Germany, and has become so thoroughly Teutonized that he should be compelled to take out naturalization papers before being allowed to vote in the United States.

He spent three years in Berlin as private secretary to Minister Bancroft, and became a favorite in the court circle. We have frequently heard him spoken of as "the most promising young American in Europe."

He has just finished the University course in Arabic, Hebrew, philosophy, and his Thesis, which is a review of some dead and forgotten Arabic poet, is said to be the finest that has passed the board. He proposes to spend his life teaching; but I am especially anxious that our National Republican Committee should set him to talking Deutsche to his fellow Teutons.

As a wide awake boy in New York city during the war, and the riots, and the Tweed-Tilden ring supremacy, he learned a great deal. As secretary to Mr. Bancroft he has been kept posted in national politics, and has been a diligent student of international law. He is a thorough Republican, and is one of the kind of men most needed in political life. He ought to do yeoman service in the present campaign, and has the will to work. I trust that a demand for his services in the political field will act as a counterweight to the exertions that will be made to pen him up in a pulpit.

His perfect knowledge of German and sympathy with the German character, will make him a most valuable connecting link between two classes of Republicans who should always be in accord and are often divided. So I hope you will see to it that that young man is captured and set to work as soon as he makes his appearance in the Smoky City.

We expect a visit from Kaiser William soon, and our little King and Queen and royal folks are coming to their Leipzig palace to entertain him.

There will be parades, and processions, and presentations, and illuminations, and flags and great rejoicings. I shall try to see all I can, without being obliged to make any courtesies to royalty, or dress like a peacock and walk backwards. And what I see I shall tell you as well as I can. It will certainly be a sight to see a royal procession in the narrow, crooked streets which are usually filled with men and women pulling milk carts and dog carts, and ons, aided by their faithful dogs and some odd times a donkey; and with women, thousands of them, carrying burdens strapped upon their backs, large enough and heavy enough to tax the strength of a small mule.

One spot is especially marked in my memory by a weary, weary woman staggering under a pannier of a two bushel capacity with a beer barrel fastened on top of it. I suppose the barrel was empty, but the basket seemed to be full of something heavy, and those who know what a beer barrel weighs will see that it was a good top to a load for a woman. If it was not a keg, but a barrel, that would, I should think, hold thirty gallons.

When the silken banners and the pomp of imperialism are passing that point, I shall see the woman placing her hands upon her hips to steady herself, the perspiration pouring from her weather-stained face, her eager, anxious look, as with bent head she looked up over her brows to note obstacles, and avoid being jostled by the thousand men among whom she threaded her way.

I know the coarse black bread which forms almost her only subsistence, and while these loyal folks are washing themselves hoarse over the King and the Emperor, I shall be wondering how much the woman with the barrel contributes toward buying diamonds with which to deck the most gracious person of her most gracious majesty before whom Americans are so anxious to bow, and scrape, and back, and simper.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Vallandigham is the only notorious copperhead of the war who is not now supporting Tilden and reform—and Vallandigham is dead.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

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9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
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10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nicks, John Fellworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

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Send for circular

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
Nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND. Eighth ward, Pittsburgh

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly

Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership association heretofore existing under the name of "THE PITTSBURGH ODOR LESS EXCAVATING COMPANY, LIMITED," is this day dissolved by the voluntary action of the members thereof, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania under which it was formed, entitled "An Act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances," Approved the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874.

JOS. H. PAIST, DAVID R. WALKER,
Secretary. Chairman.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOS. A. STONE, DANIEL STONE and GEORGE WISE, under the firm appellation of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, on the 23d day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent; by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump retiring from said firm, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their coal place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of our goods will hereafter be in my name, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the style of

BOLLMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to stop at the Imperial Hotel.

JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

CARPETS.

Fall Stock!

CARPETS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

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NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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FOR Centennial Campaign AND Traveling Public.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!!
Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.
Bunting and Muslin
CAMPAIGN FLAGS and BANNERS.
Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.

MWS

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

No. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

1876

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

At the old prices, a full and complete line just received of

BLACK & COLORED SILKS

Despite the heavy advance during the past month in these goods, our patrons will find the same good value, and even better than any heretofore offered at 75c to $2 50. Extra bargains in Black Silks at $1. Brown Silks, assorted shades, at 81 12½. Last at and newest Fall shades in Colored Silks. Some extra bargains in Fancy Silks.

We have placed on our counters to-day some

SUPERIOR BARGAINS

in Black Cashmeres, and we invite special attention to three numbers at

75c, 85c and 95c,

of fine shades of Black and superior quality. We are also in receipt of a beautiful line of

COLORED CASHMERES,

in an elegant line of new Fall Cloth Shades at very low prices
Just arrived.

NEW REPPS,

at 12½, 15 and 18¾c.

LARGE LINES,

At 16¾c, 17c and 18¾c.

EXTRA BARGAINS

in Blue and Dark Grey Twilled Flannels. Plain and Twilled Flannels in all colors, Grey, Blue, Red, Yellow, Brown and White.
Heavy Barred Eastern and Country Flannels.
Fine Pressed Shirting Flannels.
Heavy Skirting White Flannels.
Embroidered Skirting Flannels at the lowest possible prices.
Every article marked at our

POPULAR PRICES.

James Caldwell & Co.

HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

Which Buyers will find worthy of inspection before making their purchases.

A large stock of Black Silks from 81 to 85 per yard. Plain and Colored Dress Silks in all the new shades.

Black and Colored Cashmeres from 75c to $2 per yard.

Black and Colored Merinos at very low prices.

Black English Cashmere from 31 to 75c per yard.

Black and Colored Matalese and Pique Cloths for Suits and Costumes.

Bebeges, Vigone and Camel's Hair Cloths.

A large stock of Brocade Dress Goods from 25 to 75c per yard.

Plain Plaid and Stripe Dress Goods from 15 to 25c per yard.

A choice line of Tycoon Reps, 12½ to 15c.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes at greatly reduced prices.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Black and Colored Trimming Velvets.

A choice stock of New Styles of Beaver Cloth and Matalese Cloaks and Sacques.

Cashmere Overdresses and Poionaise

Ladies' Suits and Costumes.

115 and 117 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City.

TTHS

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

International Exhibition,

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITM

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, September 29, 1876.

Little of interest occurs to mark the close of the week in financial circles. The money market is only moderately active with the demand for accomodations from first-class borrowers steady though not very large, and discount rates firm at the quoted figures of 7@9 per cent. with more business at the higher than the lower figures. There was a little increase of routine business to-day from the accumulation over the holiday; but otherwise there was nothing more than ordinary, to be reported. Exchange on New York is in *fair supply* and rules easy at par in settlements between bankers. In local stocks and securities there is nothing especially new to report, business being very quiet and all transactions of a private character.

—Statistics published by the *Iron Age* of this week, with reference to the condition of the blast furnace industry of the country, show that a much larger proportion of furnaces are out of blast than at this period in 1875 or 1874. The greatest decrease is in charcoal furnaces, with the percentage of anthracite nearly but not quite as much fallen off. It will be remembered, however, that the immediate effect of the panic on the blast furnace industry was more marked in the bituminous regions, which leaves the total percentages in and out of blast about the same in the three classes of furnaces. Another fact is that the average capacity of the furnaces in blast is much larger than those out, from which it would indicate, as the *Iron Age* says, that the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" is as applicable to furnaces as to animals, if not more so. In the struggle for existence it is the best furnace, most advantageously situated, having the most modern improvements, that can make iron the cheapest, all things considered, and generally these are the ones with the greatest capacity. The showing of stocks in the hands of founders is very light, a favorable indication for the future of prices, which is perhaps counterbalanced by the large number of idle stacks ready to start up again should any marked improvement in prices take place.

We take the following tabulated statement of the condition of the bituminous coal and coke and charcoal furnaces of this section from the table of the *Iron Age*:

Localities.	Total No. of stacks.	No. reported in blast.	Capacity per week.	No. reported out of blast.	Capacity per week.
Bit. Coal and Coke.					
Pennsylvania—					
Pittsburgh	11	5	1,800	6	2,425
Allegheny Valley	31	5	1,425	26	4,980
Shenango Valley	31	5	1,422	26	4,980
Youghiogheny Val.	5	2	325	3	909
Juniata and Cambria Valleys	21	11	1,930	10	1,183
Ohio—					
Mahoning Valley	21	9	2,150	12	2,625
Eastern, Central & Northern	28	12	2,950	16	3,555
Charcoal					
W'st Virginia	6	2	115	4	331
Ohio—					
Hanging rock	31	17	1,398	17	1,110
Miscellaneous	3	1	100	2	200
Kentucky—					
Hanging rock	10	4	300	6	459
Western region and miscellaneous	2	2	160		310
Total	184	76	12,885	112	18,866

—The following comments of the New York *Post* on Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's letter of caution to holders of securities in the New York Central Railroad to not be deceived by raids upon them by the stock gamblers of Wall street are very just, and worthy of consideration:

While giving full weight to this caution and to the influence of speculation to organize to depress securities, we cannot but think that Mr. Vanderbilt, as well as the officials of other companies who have recently addressed communications to shareholders and the public, deceive themselves if they suppose that the decline in securities is wholly or even in large part due to the speculators. If the managers or directors of a company furnish to the shareholders whom they represent the information which they themselves have, speculators stand on the same footing as shareholders, and have no better chance of making profits either by a rise or a fall in the shares of the company. If they withhold from the shareholders and the investing public, whether from unworthy motives or from mistaken notions of policy, the information necessary to form a correct judgment as to the value of the securities of the company they manage, they give themselves a power which they will, until human nature changes, not be slow to exercise. The true remedy is for the directors of companies to publish regularly an official report of their earnings, expenses and whatever else it is necessary to know to form a correct conclusion as to the value of securities. When this is done speculators will not have anything like the ease chance that shareholders have. Misrepresentations could then be immediately exposed and no serious harm would result. The important consideration has been urged on companies for years with little effect. The events of the past six months ought to make it clear to all corporate managers that it is to their interest to furnish this information. That the shareholders have a right to it cannot be considered any more than that a principal has the right to demand of his agent everything which pertains to the business with which the principal has committed to him. The reason sometimes given for withholding information as to the business of railroads, that it is liable to make rival lines dissatisfied, is entirely insufficient to be rely regularly required to be complied with by all companies. The effect of Mr. Vanderbilt's proclamation will be to hold the market steady for a time, but subsequently the shorts began to stigmatize it as a breach of faith, and that Mr. Johnston and his New Jersey Central statement in evidence as to what cards of this nature were worth.

—The United States Circuit Court at St. Louis has decided that the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company is bound to pay the interest on the bonds of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railroad Company, guaranteed by the former, notwithstanding the lease under which the guaranty was given was rejected by the stockholders of the latter named company. The court holds that the silent assent of the stockholders previous to their formal vote of rejection, continued long enough to amount to a ratification of the lease, so far as the claim of innocent holders of the bonds are concerned.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 29, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	113	113		113		113
5-20's, 1865	113	113		113		113
5-20's, 1865, new	113½	113½		113½		113½
5-20's, 1867, regis. ered	118¾	118¾		118¾		118¾
5-20's, 1867	118¾	118¾		118¾		118¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	118	118¾		118¾		118¾
5-20's, 1868	118¾	118¾		118¾		118¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾		114¾		114¾
6-40's, coupons	113½	113½		113½		113½
7-30's, 1st series	114	114		114		114
7-30's, 2d series	114	114		114		114
7-30's, 3d series	114¼	114¼		114¼		114¼
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾				114¾
Tennessee 6s, Old	70					70½
Quicksilver	14					14
Pacific Mail	34¾					34¾
Panama	128					128
Adams Express	68					68
Wells-Fargo Express	77					77
American Express	58¼					58¼
United States Express	63					63
New York Central	97¼			97		97¼
Erie	9¾			9¾		9¾
Michigan Central	90½			90½		90½
Michigan Southern	93			93		93
Illinois Central	85			85		85
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				82½		
Chicago & Northwest	34¾			35¾		36
Do. preferred	56¾			56¾		56¾
Rock Island	103½			103½		103½
St. Paul	28¾	28¾		28¾		28¾
Do. preferred	58¾	58¾		58¾		58¾
Wabash, common	4¾					4¾
Fort Wayne	96					96
Ohio & Mississippi	18¾	18¾		18¾		18¾
Union Pacific	69½					69½
Missouri Pacific	11			11		11
Harlem	133			133		133
Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾			11¾		12½
Do. preferred	25					25
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	18½			19		19
C. C. C. & I.	94			95	94¾	95
Missouri Pacific						
South Carolinas, Aft.	35					35
South Carolinas, Jnly	35					35
Missouri 6's	108¾					108¾

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Money closed easy at 1½@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 @6 per cent. The Treasurer disbursed $62,000. Customs receipts $179,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling quiet at 482½@484.

GOLD.

Gold strong, opening at 110¾ and closing at 110¾. Cash gold dearer 2¾ per cent. per annum to 1-64 per diem paid for use at the close. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds generally lower. State securities quiet. The stock market was active, unsettled and irregular. Closing prices show an advance of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. over yesterday's closing, excepting coal stocks, which were ⅝ per cent. lower for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1 per cent. for Delaware and Hudson Canal and ¾ per cent. for New Jersey Central. The most active stocks were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which fell, under the passage of the dividend, from 72 to 68¾ regular and 66¾ seller sixty days, recovering to 69¾ at closing at 69¾ for New Jersey Central, on application at Trenton for a receiver, declined from 2¾ to 2⅜, with a final recovery to 93¾. Lake Shore declined from 53¾ to 52⅝, but recovered to the opening price and closed firm. Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 69¼ to 68¾ regular and 62 seller thirty days, but reacted to 61 seller sixty days on account of legal proceedings in Pennsylvania for the dissolution of the company and closed at 65¾. St. Paul common declined from 29 to 28, and recovered to 28½, preferred selling at 58@59. Northwestern common advanced from 35¾ to 35⅞ and preferred from 56½ to 61¾, closing at 59¾. New York Central strong, Harlem 133 bid and no stocks offered under 135. At Philadelphia to-day Reading declined to 26, and after sales ralied to 27¼. Transactions 200,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 99,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 25,000 New Jersey Central and 9,720 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	69¾	Rock Island	103½
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	28½
Do. preferred	57¾	Do. preferred	59¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	Toledo & Wabash	4¾
Mariposa	7¾	Do. preferred	6¾
Do. preferred	14¾	Ft. Wayne	96
Adams Express	68	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells Fargo Ex	78	Do. preferred	12
American Ex	58½	Chicago & Alton	82
U. S. Express	61	Do. preferred	107½
New York Central	97½	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	9¾	Delaware & Lack.	69¾
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel	15¾
Harlem	133	Missouri Pacific	11
Do. preferred	135	Atlantic & P. pref	25
Michigan Central	91	Indiana Central	3¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	Union Pacific	69½
Lake Shore	53¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	12¾
Illinois Central	85	Hannibal & St. Jos. pf.	25
Cleveland & Pittsburg	82½	Central Pacific	95
Northwestern	35	Union Pac. bonds	106¾
Do. preferred	59¾	Do. 7 per cent. land grants	104¾
C. C. & I	95	Do. S. F. bonds	91½
K. J. Central	97¾		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾	New 5's	114½
5-20's, 1865, registered	114½	10-40's, registered	114½
5-20's, 1865	114½	10-40's, coupons	114½
5-20's, 1867	114½	Currency 6's	126½
5-20's, 1868	115¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old..... 44¾ Virginia, old..... 26
Tennessee, new..... 43 Missouri 6's..... 108¾
Virginia, new..... 26

LONDON, September 29, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £38,000. Consols 96 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 109; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 8¾; do preferred 17.

PARIS, September 29.—Rentes 105 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 29.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 532.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 29, 1876.

The leading branches of mercantile trade were steady to-day, and a fair amount of business was done at prices ranging about as reported yesterday. The leading exception was in petroleum, in which a decided upward movement took place, recovering most of the ground lost during the past ten days. Wheat and oats also continued firm, and in produce the best grades of butter were quoted a little higher. In other respects the market was steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,455	Apples, bbls	29
Corn, bus	720	Potatoes, bxs	214
Wheat, bus	1,800	Butter, pkgs	35
Rye, bus	140	Bacon, pcs	5,000
Oats, bus	883	Bacon, tcs	212
Hay, bales	197	Potatoes, bus	235

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is moderately active and quite firm with limited supplies. Wheat is in fair demand and shows considerable strength in sympathy with the upward tendency of the Western markets. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 18 for prime red; $1 24@1 22 for amber; $1 24@1 25 for white. Corn is steady but the feeling is rather quiet both supply and demand being rather light. We quote shelled at 56@57c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c for Ohio ditto; 50@54c for high mixed; 52@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are considerably inquired after, and the market is firm at yesterday's prices with some holders asking 40c for prime white. We quote prime white at 38@39c; mixed do 36@37c. Rye is firm with a very light supply. We quote at 62@63c. Barley is firm and higher at $1 00@1 10 for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 5@10c above quotations.

FLOUR—The trade continues active and firm. Rates current are as follows: Fancy Pittsburgh brand of local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ barrel; No. 2 amber do $7 00 ₱ barrel; fine flour at 5 25@5 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands are as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $8 25@8 50; white wheat $7 75@8 00; Indiana $7 50@7 75; Minnesota $7 50@8 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; rags $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market is steady and unchanged with receipts slightly increased. We quote as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote bran at $13 00@13 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $14 00@15 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Continue quiet and dull with prices still at former low figures. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is a quiet feeling and prices are nominally unchanged at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market is very active and firm on all choice table grades, and some quotations are made 1@2c above our figures. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 31@32c; choice fresh rolls were active at 28@28c, and some dealers quote at 29@30c; choice solid packed 25@27c; prime do 24@25c; common 19@20c.

CHEESE—The trade is active and prices are firm at the recent advance. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 13½@13c; jobbing at 13¾@14c. New York Goshen cheese is 12¾@13c in round lots; 13@13½c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market was steady and unchanged. We quote strictly fresh at 18@19c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@56c for wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@50c.

FRESH FRUITS—The market is quiet, with light supplies and steady prices. Peaches were scarce and firm at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 50 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bwt. Plums in scarce and firm at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic comb ruling at 20c ₱ lb; new California 20@23c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote live chickens at 35@40c ₱ pair by the coop.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is light and trade is nominal. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel for prime; fairly at $1 25@1 75 for common. Potatoes in bulk are quoted at 70@75c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy and unchanged. We quote at $1 25@3 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $3 75@4 00.

ONIONS—Are in better demand and firmer at $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

SEED—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 25 per bu-hel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Clover seed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for cask lots.

Bankers.

MONDAY, September 25, 1876.

The following are the bank clearings for the week ending to-day, with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1875.
Monday	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Tuesday	2,000,000	2,000,000
Wednesday	2,000,000	2,000,000
Thursday	2,000,000	2,000,000
Friday	2,000,000	2,000,000
Saturday	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	$12,000,000	$12,000,000

Provisions.

The demand is fair and prices are steady. A moderate good volume of jobbing transactions continues to be reported, with liberal receipts.

BACON—The market is steady and jobbing rotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₱ pound; hams 12½@13c; sides 11½@11¾c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon sides easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders are quoted at 9½c. Beef tongues, pressed, was firm at 15½@16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at ₱ 9 00@7 00.

LARD—Refined lard in tierces 12c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¾c; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; winter's oil, white winter, 90c; yellow winter 57@60c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50@19 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Trade is steady though the volume is not exceptionally large. Prices remain unchanged on all the leading staples as follows.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	21 @ 22c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	20 @ 21c	Standard B	10¾c
Prime Rio	20c	Do. extra C	10¾c
Good Rio	19c	Extra C, yellow	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@26c	Crushed	11½c
24 grades do	23@24c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	30c	Granulated	10½c
Java, in packages	35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	34½c	Sugar House, N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	60@62c
Young Hyson	60 @ 90	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	50@75	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@40	Ex. white drips	65c
Japan	30@45	Sugar drips	50c
Oolong	25@35	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28@ 1	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 20
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carolina	6½@7	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	5 75
Patna	7 @7½	Castile do	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb	6 c
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Silver gloss	6c	*Candles.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in papers	5½c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in papers	6½c
Alspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	32@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at former quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess unskinned	$25 00	Split Labrador	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Herring	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Pick., h'f bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 medium	12 00	Lge codfish, ₱ lb	6½
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Fish, ₱ box	6½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, h'f bbls	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	40
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	25

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 25; London layers do $3 00; Valentias, old, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 35c. Sicily filberts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; black berries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 10@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 75.

Petroleum.

September 29.—An active and firm market was reported in crude to-day, and an upward movement took place carrying prices up to the highest point since the beginning of last week. Refined was firm and stronger in sympathy.

CRUDE—The oil exchanges being closed yesterday for the legal holiday, the market was manipulated irregularly and advanced to 83 8¾. At this price it opened strong this morning and upon favorable advices from the seaboard, a rapid advance took place with scarcely a check up to 85 90. Here a stop was made, and with slight reactions it has held firm at that figure. Shipment might be quoted during the morning at 83 9. Later in the day it weakened somewhat, and 83 92½ is now the best bid. Well rates rule at 83 83@3 90, the latter price seller.

REFINED—The market was quite active and strong to-day, with favorable advices from the seaboard and an upward tendency. An advance of 2½@3c is asked by holders and a portion of it is fairly quotable. We quote standard white at 21½@22c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 22½@23c for the home trade. New York rules at 25c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 23¾@24c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 23½@24c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is lower at $1 40 for city made; $1 25@1 30 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, September 29.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: Yesterday being a holiday the Exchange's appointed business hour of the afternoon quite a large business was done at prices ranging from 83 72½ up to 83 90. In the morning shipment was 83 85, but subsequently advanced to 83 90. The total sales were 51,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, September 29, closing 28.—Business is limited to an occasional parcel from second hands at a little under the rates held by refiners, who are indifferent and disposed to await developments. A resale of 1,000 barrels refined was made at 25½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 14@14½c; do in shipping order 18¾ @18½c; refined 26c; cases 30@31c; naptha 14c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 26c; at Philadelphia 26c.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—Market firm at 83 90.

OIL CITY, September 29.—Market firm at 83 85 bid for United; immediate shipment about 83 85.

ROUSEVILLE, September 29.—Market quiet at 83 75.

TIDIOUTE, September 29.—Market firm; held at 83 75.

FARRELL, September 29, 11 A. M.—United 83 85; shipment 83 90.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Market firm; standard white 22½c bid; crude 12½c; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 29.—Petroleum more active; crude 14c; refined 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 19c; refined 25c.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 19c; refined 25c.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Refined petroleum 1s 9d; spirits do 10½d.

LONDON, September 29.—Refined petroleum 18½d.

ANTWERP, September 29.—Refined petroleum 50 francs.

CLEVELAND, September 29.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	3,730
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.	2,575

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 30, 1876.

The iron market since our last has undergone no special change. So far as prices are concerned they rule about the same as at the date of our last report. The receipts continue to come in freely, a large portion being required to fill previous contracts, so that stocks can scarcely be said to be accumulating. Our rivers being in good navigable order, we can report considerable receipts by that route of ore as well as metal.

As we have before remarked, holders of good red short metal are firm in their views, refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. Their prices are fixed—you can take your choice, pay it or no metal. Several iron brokers have been absent.

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

1,000 tons grey forge	Private terms
150 tons grey forge	$22 00—4 mos
100 tons extra No. 1 foundry	22 50—Cash.
200 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge, extra	22 00—4 mos
50 tons mottled	20 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons grey forge	$20 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	21 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	24 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons, a mixed lot	$19 50—Cash.
10 tons No. 2 foundry	23 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	22 50—4 mos

Manufactured Iron and Nails.

The market for bar iron is in a much better condition than any one looked for a month ago. It is not yet all that could be desired, but the improvement that has been made in the face of the break in the combination affords ground for hopes of still further improvement. Orders are coming forward with much more freedom, and, while prices are still irregular and unremunerative, they are much better than they were three weeks ago. The large share of business done in hoop and sheet iron and other shapes and specialties is at prices which yield a moderate profit. In plain bar, however, values still maintain the low range of 2@2½c. We understand that some manufacturers refuse all orders below 2.20c but at the same time it is thought that contracts of considerable size could be made at 2c. We hear of no prices made below the latter figure, and such ruinous rates as were made a month ago are now out of the market. At the Philadelphia bar iron market, we learn from the *Iron Age* as follows: "We cannot report any decided change; the demand is perhaps a shade more active, but far below the capacity of our mills to supply. Prices are unsettled and weak, competition from other points (as well as in the city) is so keen that it is impossible to quote definitely, although 2.3c is the quotation given for best brands, and manufacturers generally say they do not take less. Sales, too, are quite of a retail character, and it is impossible to place round lots of sizes at a material reduction. The plate mills are more active, and the demand for sheet iron is better also, with prospects of a fair business during the fall months. The outlook for bar iron is less promising, although stocks are said to be very light, but a very moderate consumption would insure a steady business to the mills. We quote common 2@2.10c, and best refined 2.20@2.30c. In nails there is some activity, but prices are very irregular. From the amount of business reported, and buyers are said to be in the market for at least 20,000 tons, the demand is very light, and the fact that there has been a sale of one lot of 10,000 tons of steel rails at a very low price ($50 90 at the mills, cash) with others reported at $51 50@$52 50 at tidewater. The nominal quotations are now about $54 00 at mills, but good cash buyers might possibly obtain some concessions. The mills are all well employed, and, we are informed, have orders to keep them so for last them until the end of the year. Present prices have been offered and refused for delivery next spring. A few rails some time in advance are in the market, and sales, in lots amounting to about 1,000 tons each, have been made at $40 00 at mills for extra quality. Cast appears to be required in most instances, and the buyers need a little information in consequence retarded. We quote $38 00@40 00 at mills, with one sale, under exceptional circumstances, at a lower price. There is a disposition to buy at present rates, and it is probable large contracts could be made for some months of a few days."

Nails are active and firm, the market being in every respect, in a very satisfactory condition. The production runs about equal to the consumption, the demand is good, and prices are firmly adhered to throughout. The factories here are well supplied with orders and prices are very firm at former quotations—$2 85 per keg for 10d on orders of less than 200 kegs; $2 75 on orders of that amount or more. From New York we learn that "the demand for nails, though not so brisk as in former years, is fair, and orders keep coming in freely. The stocks in this city and at the mills are lighter than is usual at this season, and there is no effective competition in prices. The quantity sold so far this month is equal to the amount sold for the same time in September last. The price continues firm at $3 00 per keg for 10d for lots of 200 kegs and over, and $3 10 for lots under 200 kegs."

Iron Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—Iron is selling in a small way without any noticable feature. Prices are the same, and are well maintained. There seems to be a somewhat more hopeful feeling, but it is not based on any change in the condition of the trade, but caused by the activity of some other branches of trade. There are no sales of importance to report. Anthracite Iron Company have blown in one of their three furnaces, and are running on forge. We quote No. 1 foundry, $22 00@23 00; No. 2 do do; grey forge, $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig—There is no change, and we continue our quotations, viz: Coltness, $25 50; Glengarnock, $27 50; Eglinton, $25 50.

Bar—There is no change in prices to note. Recent sales of steel have reduced the anxiety of producers to sell, while buyers are holding out for lower prices.

Old Rails—There have been no recent sales. The last at having been at $36 00@37 00.

Scrap—The market remains as last reported and we quote wrought from yard $28 00@27 00 —*Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig—The market is active, the demand improving and prices are advancing. The following are makers' quotations:

Gartsherrie No. 1	68s 6d
Coltness No. 1	68s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	68s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	67s 6d

Manufactured iron and rails are unchanged —*Coke Inspector of Iron, September 22th.*

In one or two branches of trade I think there has been a slight improvement during the week, a number of small orders, for the most part of home accounts, having contributed in the aggregate to bring about this most welcome result. It cannot by any means be said that the alteration is a very noticeable one, or that it is likely to be continued in an increasing ratio, yet, under any circumstances, it is better than retrogression or standing still, and, at the bulk of establishments, it is rather a more employment for the time being, I hear, for instance, of more business having accrued at some of the largest manufacturing districts of the steel, where not only ordinary castings are made, but where certain sorts of railway material—such as crossings and switches, &c.—are made. There is also a decidedly stronger demand for spring steel. All these improvements are very timely, as in no single branch of our staple industries has there been a more marked depression than in the ordinary hardware trade—a state of things brought about not only by the diminution of demand, but by the reckless way in which certain "new firms" have been trying to cut down prices.

The pig iron trade in the open market are very few, and in respect of small lots, mostly of foundry iron, or "foreign" parcels for mixing purposes. Some of the local blast furnaces are still out, and from what I hear are likely to remain so for a considerable time. Bessemer and ordinary hematite qualities are selling with moderate freedom at about the following nominal rates, which are probably being made somewhat easier to large buyers: Maryport hematite, No. 1, 72s 6d; No. 2, 70s; No. 3, 68s; No. 4, 63s 6d; No. 5, 60s. Millom Bessemer, No. 1, 72s 6d; No. 2, 70s, and No. 3, 67s 6d. Ordinary, No. 1, 67s 6d; No. 4, 62s 6d, and No. 5, 57s 6d, with 2½d off in all cases for prompt cash.

There is no demand here for ordinary merchant irons, which are purely nominal in price at the lowest quotations known for some time, and best brands are not sought after except for special engineering or steel melting uses. In consequence of the dullness of the cast steel trade Swedish and Russian irons remain quiet at late nominal figures.—*Correspondence Iron Age, September 21.*

BRUSSELS.

The general impression seems to be that the fall campaign upon which we are just entering will bring increased work on our rolling mills and architectural iron works. There is, indeed, more activity already observable. Orders are arriving thus far, it is true, only by dribblets, but in the aggregate sufficient to prevent a cessation of operations and a discharge of hands. Prices are still extremely low, and leave but an insignificant margin to makers. An adjudication took place at London last week upon tenders of rails for Brazil. There was but one Belgian house handing in its tenders, and though low, it was underbid by an English firm at a price equal to 13l 2s 6d per ton, delivered at London. A German bid of 133 75 francs arrived too late, and was therefore disqualified. It must be confessed that these are figures so low as to exclude all margin of a living profit. —*Revue Universelle, September 10.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, September 29.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 10¼ cash; $1 07¾ October; $1 08 November; No. 3, 91½@93c; rejected 78 @78½c. Corn active but not quotably higher; No. 2, 46¾c cash; 44¾c October; 43¾c November. Oats still; No. 2, 30½c cash; 33½c October; rejected 25½c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley steady; 80@85c cash. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; $10 50 cash; $10 15 October; $14 90 the year. Lard dull; 10.22½c cash; 9.35c the year. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 09.

Latest—Closing: Wheat was ½c lower. Corn firmer; 47c cash; 44½c October. Oats unchan

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 29, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind—Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.800	53	86	N.W.	12 m'ls	1.1 rain
2 P. M.	29.852	62	55	W.	6 m'ls	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.870	52	79	W.	1 m'ls	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.841 Highest thermom.... 62
Mean thermom.....55.3 Lowest thermom.... 51
Rainfall.....0.23

Iron City College.

Penn avenue and Sixth street. Evening sessions commence Monday, October 2.

State Homeopathic Society.

At the meeting of the Homeopathic State Medical Society held in Harrisburgh on the 27th and 28th, Dr. J. C. Burgher, of this city, was unanimously elected President. Dr. L. H. Willard, of Allegheny, first, and J. E. James, M. D., of Philadelphia, second Vice President; Dr. J. F. Cooper, Treasurer; Wm. R. Childs, Necrologist; Recording Secretary, W. M. Walker, of Germantown, and Jos. E. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary. Board of Censors, Dr. M. A. Friese of Harrisburgh; Dr. B. F. Betts, of Philadelphia, and J. B. Woods, of West Chester.

Fatal Accident.

Coroner McCallin was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Christina Seibert, who died at about two o'clock yesterday morning, at her residence near Fifteenth street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, from injuries received on last Saturday by being run over by a horse and buggy. The accident occurred in the evening, at the crossing of the above mentioned streets. The Coroner empanneled a jury, but adjourned the inquest until this evening in order to get the witnesses together. The deceased was fifty-seven years of age, and leaves a family of grown-up children.

Sending a Challenge.

A day or two since Mr. T. F. Cummings who is overseer at one of the Allegheny cotton mills, received a note purporting to be written and signed by John Kane, a tobacconist, challenging him to mortal combat with revolvers, in accordance with the *code duello*. Yesterday Mr. Cummings appeared before Mayor Phillips and made an information against Kane for sending a challenge. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. It is due to Mr. Kane to say that he denies sending the letter. The parties are brothers-in-law, and reside in adjoining houses on Third street.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, September 29, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther	Rainfall in last eight hours.	State of weather
Cairo	30.13	50		Fair.
Cincinnati	29.95	52		Cloudy.
Davenport	30.07	46		Cloudy.
Denver	30.30	44		Fair.
Indianapolis	29.99	51		Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.08	45		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.20	48		Fair.
Louisville	30.02	51		Fair.
Memphis	30.14	54		Fair.
Nashville	30.06	53		Clear.
Omaha	30.24	43		Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	29.89	51		Clear.
Portland, Org.	30.01	73		Clear.
Salt Lake	30.07	64		Clear.
San Diego	30.01	73		Clear.
San Francisco	30.06	59		Cloudy.
San Fe	29.91	56		Fair.
Shreveport	29.99	59		Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.15	47		Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.15	59		Clear.
Virginia City	30.04	64		Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.18	52		Cloudy.

Flag Presentation.

One of the most interesting and noteworthy incidents attending the Republican demonstration last evening, was the presentation, to the First Ward Marching Club, of a handsome flag, by Miss Annie Kiechler and the ladies of the ward.

In response to an invitation of the ladies, the club, numbering some fifty members, under command of Captain James A. Hasley and Lieutenant Hunter, gayly accoutered and attended by a band, marched at half-past seven o'clock P. M. to Miss Kiechler's residence, on Third avenue, below Ferry.

The presentation speech was made by S. P. Fulton, Esq., in behalf of the fair donors. Robert Frazer, Esq., candidate for the Legislature, responded on the part of the club, in a neat and telling address.

Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., candidate for the State Senate was then introduced, and made some appropriate remarks.

Upon receiving the flag Captain Hasley proposed three cheers for Miss Kiechler, who is a maiden of fourteen summers, which were heartily given. With three parting huzzas for the ladies of the ward, the club wheeled into line and marched away under their newly received colors.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Kelly.

George Zimmer and Oscar J. Pennell, of Lycoming county, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy, which were referred to Register Smith.

James Bown, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The Register's report under order for a meeting of creditors to examine Trustees' report and make schedule of distribution presented and the same confirmed *nisi*.

John Stevenson's Sons, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of administration of John Stevenson, deceased, for a rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay back rent, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

D. R. Bowman, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Petition of Samuel Plummer, executor, &c., for distribution among creditors of liens, presented and referred to Register Harper.

Samuel Hardney, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made for final examination in bankrupt's discharge before Register Willard on the 24th prox.

Evan Evans, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for final examination before Register Harper on the 23d prox.

C. C. Stanberger, bankrupt, Blair county. Rule to show cause why appointment of S. P. McFadden as assignee should not be revoked and Henry B. Huff appointed. Argued by Mr. Clark for rule, after which said rule was made absolute.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

The argument list is still under consideration.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Wm. B. Hays, deceased. Petition of executors for leave to mortgage certain real estate for the purpose of paying debts. Order made.

Albert J. Logan, minor. Exceptions to the guardian's account having been withdrawn, the account was confirmed absolutely.

Estate of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Andrew Gilleland, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

A rather interesting case, coming under the new law against the pointing by one person of a deadly weapon at another, came up yesterday morning. Patrick Miller, a laborer on the Connellsville Railroad, had made information against W. A. Wilson, a supervisor on that road, charging him with felonious assault and battery and pointing a weapon. The statement of the prosecutor was to the effect, that while he was working on the road on Sunday, Wilson had sworn at him and called him vile names, and then discharged him because he could not lift a rail. Miller then walked up to him and demanded that he retract the epithets, threatening to knock him down if he didn't. At this, Wilson drew a revolver, and pointing it at Miller threatened to shoot him. The Grand Jury ignored the bill on the first charge, returned a true bill on the second, pointing a deadly weapon. In charging the jury the Court alluded at some length to the act against carrying concealed weapons. The laws, he said, were not introduced to prevent people from carrying concealed weapons who need them for their own protection, but to discourage the carrying of such weapons for a felonious purpose. In the case of a man who had charge of a large gang of rough men, as in this case, the jury might infer, he said, that he was armed for his own protection. Jury out.

George Bookeman, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Terence Degan, two indictments, was found not guilty.

Edmund Maynard, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Wm. Jackson, pleaded guilty to the second count, and were sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Mattie Hughes, charged with larceny on oath of Charles A. Klages, was found guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Alphonso Danse, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Clara Coleman. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Gillespie, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Mrs. Danse. On trial.

Legal Notes.

A Sheriff's inquisition assessed damages in the cases of Daniel and John Crider against John Burns. On the 28th of July last, John Crider was shot at Wilkinsburgh by the defendant. He and a lot of other boys had been beating a drum in front of the defendant's house, much to his annoyance. He ordered them to leave, but they still persisted in staying about, when the defendant took his revolver and fired. It was after dark, and to avoid shooting any of the Crider, however, had left the crowd, with another boy, and being in the neighborhood in which the shot was fired, was struck in the hip. Suits were brought, and the defendant, through some inadvertence, failed to file an affidavit of defense, whereupon judgment was taken in default, and the master referred to a Sheriff's inquisition to assess the damages. The father was allowed $124 for loss of time and other inconvenience occasioned by the shooting, and the son $150.

A writ of error, in the Magee-McCarthy case, was taken from the Supreme Court yesterday, by the counsel for Mr. Magee, in order to have the judgment in that case reviewed.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

The Largest Torchlight Procession of the Campaign in Allegheny—Over Four Thousand Torchbearers in Line—Great Enthusiasm.

The torchlight parade in Allegheny City last night was grand and imposing—in fact, one of the finest street demonstrations ever seen in that city. At eight o'clock Chief Marshal Vorgtly, with Chief of Staff Megraw, Adjutant General Caldwell and the Marshal's Aids were at their headquarters, corner of Federal and Robinson streets, and shortly after that hour the clubs from all points got into line, when the procession moved over the published route in the following order:

ALLEGHENY CLUBS.

Fourth Ward Pioneers, Major Dick Brown, 150 men, preceded by the Robinson Cornet Band.

Chief Marshal and aids.

T. M. Bayne Continentals, Captain McCombe, 60 men. Reserve Silver Cornet Band, C. Beckert, leader.

Grand Central Battalion, Major W. C. Cooke, 200 men. The battalion consists of three companies, as follows: A, Captain Frank Kitchen; B, Captain John McGovern; C, Captain Bosler.

Fourth Ward Junior Club, Captain Herman Ahlers, 50 boys.

Masonic Band.

Battalion of the Ninth and Eleventh Wards, 200 men, commanded by Major Charles Hartman. Captain W. R. Canham commanded Company A, and Captain R. A. Campbell Company B.

Sixth Ward Drum Corps.

Sixth Ward Club, Captain David Callin. Millvale drum corps.

Millvale Club, 75 men, Captain S. H. Johnson.

Sixth Ward Junior Club, Captain Wm. Simpson, 50 boys.

Colored Marching Club of the Fifth and Sixth wards, 100 men, Captain Smith.

American Cornet Band.

Eighth ward, 110 men, Captain Robert Reno.

Eighth Ward Cadets, Captain E. Murphy, 50 boys.

Five wagons from the Third ward, containing over 100 men.

Germania Band.

Third ward, 200 men, Captain Murphy.

Third Ward Juniors, Captain J. K. Liken, 50 boys.

Third Ward Vigilants (colored), Captain Taylor, 85 men.

Excelsior Band.

Second Ward Marching Club, 120 men, Captain Edward Armstrong.

Second Ward Grand Central (colored), 80 men, Captain John Jenkins.

Grand Central Glee Club, Captain C. P. Stinson, 20 men.

Seventh Ward (Third District) Marching Club, 60 men, Captain John Lawrence.

A. P. Calhoun Band.

Fifth Ward Club, 90 men, Captain George Bardoner.

Fifth Ward Juniors, Captain William A. Heil, 50 men.

Heath Drum Corps.

Battalion of Boys in Blue, Major D. Megraw, 100 men.

Battalion of Boys in Blue, Major Tyson, 120 men.

Young Men's Republican Club, 60 men, Captain J. D. Walker.

Fourth Ward Juniors, 25 boys.

PITTSBURGH CLUBS.

Duquesne Drum Corps.

Battalion from the Ninth and Tenth wards, 150 men, Major Meyers. Junior Club from same wards, 50 boys.

First Ward Club, 50 men, Captain Hasley.

Thirty-second Ward Pioneers, 30 men, Captain McClean.

Second Ward Club, 50 men, Captain Mc Kean.

Grand Central (colored), of the Seventh ward, 125 men, Captain John Hatfield.

Fourth Ward Club, Captain McKnight, 50 men.

Seventh Ward Club, Captain McFarland, 110 men.

Smoky City Drum Corps.

Eighth Ward Club, Captain Ham. Lowe, 100 men.

Seventh Ward Cadets, Captain H. Smith, 25 boys.

Silver Cornet Band.

Eleventh Ward Battalion, 300 men, Major Thomas H. Hunter.

Eleventh Ward Colored Club, Captain James Richards, 114 men.

Third Ward Club, Captain W. D. Kennedy, 50 men.

Union Township Grangers (mounted), Capt. Ralph White, 50 men.

South Side Brass Band.

Thirty-third Ward Club, Capt. Robert Ross, 120 men.

Twenty-ninth Ward Club, Capt. Welker, 70 men.

Twenty-sixth Ward Club, Capt. James O'Neill, 100 men.

Thirtieth Ward Cadets, Capt. George C. Weible, 50 boys.

East Liberty Colored Club, 40 men, Capt. Charles Jackson.

Germania Band.

Allegheny Battalion Men, of the Fourth ward, Capt. James Archibald.

The clubs, without exception, looked and marched well. The sidewalks along the entire route were densely crowded with spectators, who loudly cheered their favorite organizations as they marched by. It was after eleven o'clock when the end of the route was reached, and many of the clubs did not reach their headquarters till after midnight. The procession was a complete success, and the Republicans of Allegheny have reason to be proud of the result of their efforts to promote the interests of our candidates. The number of men in line was 4,115. Well done, Allegheny, and many thanks to the Pittsburgh organizations which helped to enlarge the procession.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican torchlight procession last evening, in Allegheny was a very fine affair and attracted much attention.

Republican meetings will be held this evening as follows: At the Stone tavern Thirty-fifth ward, John S. Robb, Esq., R. S Frazer, Esq. and W. C. Moreland, Esq. speakers; on Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, S. A. Will, Esq. H. A. Collier, Esq. and Captain G. L. Braun, speakers; at office of John A. Snook, Esq., Thirty-first ward, John A. Fox, Jr., and Solomon Hays, Esq., speakers, at headquarters Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, East Liberty, Hon. Rus sell Errett and others, speakers.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, seem to believe that there is strength in union. Thursday evening they held a meeting and united the marching clubs of the wards, and hereafter in all the torchlight demonstrations there will be a full regiment of Republicans from the wards named. The following regimental officers were elected: Colonel, R. Paul; Lieutenant Colonel, John A. Fox; Major, Samuel Baldwin. The regiment now numbers 800 men, but 200 additional uniforms have been ordered.

Generals McCartney and Lee will speak in the Allegheny Diamond, on Monday evening before the torchlight parade. They just returned from the Maine and Vermont campaigns where they did good serivce. They are eloquent and accomplished speakers. Both served in the army during the war. McCartney has hitherto been a Democrat but does not relish the idea of a "United and solid South," it savors too much of the old rebellion.

Captain Barr, of the Russell Errett Marching Corps, calls a meeting of the company for Monday evening at seven o'clock, when the uniforms will be ready for distribution and the first parade of the organization will take place in escorting the Eleventh Ward Club. The members will appear with white vests and white gloves.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BELLEVUE.

A rousing Republican meeting, composed of ladies and gentlemen, was held in the Public Hall in the borough of Bellevue on Thursday evening.

William A. Shaw was elected President, and Cyprian Preston, William Jenkinson, Rev. W. A. McCracken, Rev. J. W. Swan, A. M. Hamilton, George F. Quail, Lee S. Smith, Captain W. P. Herbert, Andrew Hayne, John Crow, Colonel John Snodgrass and William Kay Vice Presidents: The meeting was addressed by George C. Wilson, N. G. Ayres and Thomas M. Bayne Esqs.

The following resolutions were enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That while we recognize the existence of and necessity for two political parties in every country where civil government exists, we are firmly of the opinion that the best interests of our *whole* nation demand the maintenance and perpetuity of the principles and policy of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we have the strongest faith in the purity and integrity of our standard bearers, Governor R. B. Hayes and Hon. W. A. Wheeler, and believe their election will meet the demands and needs of the whole country North and South.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of our neighbor and friend Colonel Bayne, and we pledge him our united support and earnest efforts to secure him a handsome majority on the first Tuesday of November.

Resolved, That, while the nominees of party on the county ticket are unobjectionable and worthy men, and will receive our hearty support in November, we are gratified that the present genial and courteous Prothonotary, Mr. B. F. Kennedy—than whom none better qualified to fill the office can be found in the county—is not only the unanimous choice of his own party, but of many of the opposite party as well, and, as he merits, his election will be assured by a large majority.

Seasonable.

Now that the fires are lit, go to Gildenfenney & Co.'s, 69 Fifth avenue, and lay in a supply of literature for fireside reading. They have all the paper-covered novels worth buying, as well as more substantial works, and all the magazines and illustrated, story, sporting and class papers. They can also supply you with everything in the way of stationery, gold pens, pocketbooks, albums, games, photographs of celebrated people in all walks of life, with frames to put them in, and all sorts of things in the line of notions.

ONE of our citizens, who attended the Burgettstown fair, complains of the unjust discrimination against horses. A man is admitted for twenty-five cents, and has the privilege of looking at everything on the ground; but if he takes his horse along he is taxed fifty cents extra, and the poor animal is tied up against a fence and can't see anything.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Some of the Gems of the Exhibition in the Main Building.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

There never has been an opportunity afforded to the American people for the cultivation of the æsthetic element in their character equal to that which is now presented by the display of art treasures at the great Centennial Exhibition. Pictures, statuary, gems, inlaying, mosaics and carving, rare China, majolica and wondrously beautiful bronzes, all tend to awaken in us a love for the beautiful. Tiffany, with his diamonds; the Gorham Company, with its solid silver ware; Star and Marcus, with their cameos; Elkington, with his damaskeened ware; Ireland, with its emeralds; Scotland, with its Cairngorm stones; Russia, with its malachite, and Italy, with its cameos and corals, are inexhaustible means for the cultivation and expansion of the art idea in every visitor to the Exhibition.

We can only mention a few out of this wealth of gems. Tiffany's diamonds are the most superb and costly in the exhibition. A pair of diamond ear rings is valued at sixteen thousand dollars. A necklace at eighty thousand. A feather which, for a centre piece, contains a large Brazilian diamond, with a decided yellow tint, is valued at fifteen thousand. These form a set worth one hundred and eleven thousand dollars, and are a fortune in themselves. In the same case is a set of pearls valued at twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars, and an opal brooch, set with diamonds, worth several thousand dollars. In the Gorham company can see the Century vase which is five feet four inches in length, four feet two inches in height and contains two thousand ounces of solid silver, but the workmanship upon it which gives it its value. It consist of numerous groups of figures illustrating the progress of the nation in the arts and sciences from its first phase of civilization, until in the last group we have the central figure, America, inviting all nations to unite with her in celebrating her Centennial year.

The Damascend works of Elkington & Co., of Birmingham, England, are indeed works of art. By some authorities this word is spelled Damaskeen. It is the art of ornamenting iron, silver or steel by inlaying it with some other metal. This art was carried to great perfection in Damascus, from which circumstance it has derived its name.

The Helicon vase, which is one of the finest pieces of workmanship in this art ever exhibited in the United States, has for its subject "The Triumph of Music and Poetry." It is composed of silver and steel. The design is entirely inlayed and cut out of flat silver, by hand, with the exception of the inlaid or damaskeened gold and silver on the steel. At the base and on either side of the vase are two female figures, representing Music and Poetry. On the body of the vase are numerous groups, illustrating the progress of these twin arts. It is valued at $30,000.

One of the most exquisite works in this collection is an original plate in "repousse," silver and steel damaskeend with gold. The subject is a "Pompeiian lady at her toilet." It is about two feet in diameter. The lady is reclining on a couch in an easy and graceful attitude, attended by three waiting maids. She holds a smaller mirror of polished steel in her hand, and seems to be giving directions about the arrangement of her hair. One of the attendants is dressing her feet, and another is standing by with a robe thrown over her arm. At one side of this group is a vase of flowers, and on the other a statuette of a dancing faun. This plate is pronounced by judges as a perfect piece of workmanship, faultless and beautiful. It is valued at eight thousand dollars in gold. If your money is plenty, and you are a lover of chess, you can order from Mr. Elkington chess table and set of chess which are cheap at two thousand dollars in gold.

One of the most noticeable features of this exhibit are copies in electro-deposit of ancient works of art from the South Kensington and British museums. We observed that quite a large case of these were purchased by the "Pennsylvania State Museum."

Scotland jewelry consists of bracelets, brooches and earrings of the Queen Mary, Douglas and Lorne patterns, Scottish drinking cups, ram's head mounted in silver as snuff mulls. Their specialty is the Cairngorm jewelry. Ireland has its bog oak and emerald jewelry. Star & Marcus, of New York, has a collection of gems and cameos to the inspection of which we devoted a day and a half, and came away reluctantly feeling we had not half seen them. A diamond necklace, consisting of fourteen pairs of sparkling dewdrops is valued at fifty thousand dollars. A single unset ruby, weighing four and five-eighths, is marked at ten thousand dollars. A sapphire of five thousand dollars. There is a beautiful pearl necklace with pear shaped pearl pendant and ear rings to match. A small box in this case contains three unset, pink oriental pearls of an oval form. These three alone are valued at two thousand five hundred dollars in gold. Then there opals that seem alive with liquid fire. But the cameos are the specialty of Star & Marcus' exhibit, and may be interesting to know that the first cameo of which we have any account was the ruins of Polycrates, which was worn by him 550 B. C. Any precious stone carved in relief is a cameo, but shells are also extensively used and are generally cheaper because of being softer, hence more easily carved. Most of our cameos come from Rome and Paris, few of any value are cut in the United States.

We can only mention a few of these master pieces of the engraver and jeweler. "Peter in Prison" is cut on an onyx stone which presents three layers of color, black in the back ground, the figures in white and the bars of the prison in black. It is not three stones but three layrs in one stone. Peter is seen behind the bars, reclining on a couch and surrounded by angels. It is a mystery how these figures could be cut through these bars, but we are not surprised when we look at the artist employed upon this cameo, required four hundred and fifty days for its execution, and that it is valued at two thousand dollars. "The Judgment of Solomon" is cut on a stone which varies in color from white to a delicate fawn brown, valued at three hundred dollars. "The Sistine Madonna," at three hundred dollars. The head of "Ulysses," an antique, the work of Cardessa one of the engravers of Pope Julius Second. Cupid on "Aurora" in golden sardonyx and we cannot conceive of anything that could surpass it in any gracefulness, and the perfection of its workmanship. The price of it is three hundred and fifty dollars.

Here also is a case of remarkable gems belonging to a New York lady, and valued at between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. We give the subjects of the golden gems, "Marguarite," after Scheffer, "Aurora" in onyx, "Venus disarming Cupid," in chrysoprase, "Alexander" in rose onyx and "The Rape of Proserpine." That last mentioned is one of the most celebrated cameos in the collection, and is in brown antique onyx. We must not omit to mention a beautiful medalion picture on ivory of Madam Recamier, which was brought to Mr. Marcus, by a Frenchman who seemed to be in destitute circumstances. The picture was in an old leather case, worn and tattered as though it had been carried in his pocket for years. He could give no account of it, nor has Mr. Marcus been able to ascertain who was the artist of this beautiful picture of this most beautiful woman. It is supposed that it was taken about eighty years ago, when Madame Recamier was in the heyday of her youth and beauty. The picture is as fresh and bright as though taken yesterday. The leather case was discarded and it is now set in diamonds. It is one of the crowning beauties of this exhibit and the mention of it will be a fitting close to this letter upon gems.

F. C. KYLE.

The Mercantile Library.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Calling at the Mercantile Library one evening lately I witnessed what was to me a very pleasant and suggestive incident. Mr. Macrum, the Librarian, had just come in, and was attending to some business at the desk, when a young gentleman accosted him, stating that he had brought a few books which he wished to present to the library, at the same time opening a package containing about a dozen volumes, so little the worse for wear as to present all the appearance of new books externally, and as I afterwards found internally also.

The young gentleman spoke of his gift with great modesty, saying they were a scientific works which he had purchased for his own use, not having found them in the library, but now that he had read them, he thought he might be making the best disposition of them by presenting them to the library, where they would be accessible not only to himself but to other students—to some of whom perhaps they might be as serviceable as they had already been to him. Mr. Macrum was evidently much pleased, and after examining the books—which he said were all useful and valuable, just such as one would wish to buy for the library—thanked the donor very cordially, and expressed the wish that so good an example would be imitated by other members of the Library.

Appropos of scientific works, let us hope that the project spoken of some time ago will not be suffered to fall to the ground—the formation of a society, in connection with the library, for the study of science, and in order thereto, for the raising of a fund to procure such books and periodicals as may be necessary in that department.

We trust also to hear soon from the teachers of the city and neighborhood, regarding the excellent suggestions of Dr. Taylor, made several weeks ago at a meeting of their Institute.

B.

Pittsburgh, September 29, 1876.

Sudden Death of a Physician.

Dr. Theodore Sachse, whose office, until recently, was at 197 Smithfield street, died in Cincinnati on Thursday last. About a week ago Dr. Sachse left this city for Cincinnati, the climate here not agreeing with him, as he was suffering from rheumatism and feared it would reach his heart. At three o'clock in the morning he aroused his wife, and complained of being very sick with pains in his breast. Remedies were applied, and he rested easily until breakfast time, when he said he felt much better. He ate his breakfast, and afterwards shaved himself, but as he was about to start down street, the pains returned. He passed into his bedroom, and directly his wife heard him cry, "I feel so bad." She went to him and found him dead on the floor. He was forty-eight years of age, and a graduate of Berlin Medical College.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Woman Seeks to Destroy Herself, and is Thwarted by a Cautious Drug Clerk.

About six o'clock last evening Officer Manelly, of the Allegheny police, observed a woman sitting on one of the seats near the lake in West Park, and when he approached her she called to him saying that she desired to speak to him. On going up to her the woman called his attention to a paper pack age in her hand, saying, 'Do you see this? It's arsenic, and I'm going to take it," whereupon she swallowed a portion of the contents of the package. The officer took the woman to the lock-up and Dr. Cole was summond to attend her. The physician administered a powerful emetic, and the patient soon discharged the contents of her stomach, after which she was evidently relieved, and laid down and slept quite comfortably.

On the person of the would be suicide the following note was found:

"DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER—My time is come. I from you all must go. I send my love to one and all. This is all I can say, for I can't get the time. Miss Maggie Fox is the cause, and this is where I want you to send me when I am found: To New Matamoras, Washington county, O."

It was ascertained from the woman that she had procured the supposed poison at the drug store of Perry M. Gleim, corner Allegheny avenue and Rebecca street, and Chief Ross visited the store to ascertain whether her statement was true. The statement of the clerk in the establishment was to this effect: A woman answering the description of Miss Fox called at the store about four o'clock in the afternoon and asked for arsenic. Seeing that she was under the influence of liquor the clerk questioned her closely as to what she wanted the drug for. She replied that she lived on Third ave nue, Pittsburgh, and she desired to kill rats, which had become quite troublesome in her house. The cautious clerk imagined that he smelled a large sized rodent in the woman's story, and he proceeded to weigh out and wrap up an effec tual squelcher for the animal. The poison (?) which he gave her was an ounce of pulverized sugar. She swallowed a small dose of the sugar—only that and nothing more. She had previously taken several large doses of bad whisky, however, and Dr. Cole's emetic had the effect of converting her into a very sober and at the same time a very sick woman. She will recover.

Miss Fox is well known in police circles, having served more than one term in the Workhouse for drunkenness and vagrancy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Crushed to Death by a Heavy Casting.

Last evening a little boy named Burke, whose father works at Carlin's foundry, on Center alley, near Sandusky street, Allegheny, was playing with another boy in the alley, near the foundry, and while near a heavy casting which was standing on its end, it fell over and struck young Burke, pressing him to the ground and crushing him frightfully. The lad was carried to the home of his parents, on Jackson street, where he died within an hour after the accident. The other boy, whose name we were unable to learn, was badly injured, but will recover.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new Presbyterian church at Braddock will be dedicated to-morrow morning.

REV. W. H. THOMAS will preach at Grace Presbyterian church, Arthur street, 10½ P. M. Quarterly communion services.

PROF. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will preach in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. MR. CHAPIN will preach to-morrow morning at the Universalist Church, and in the evening at the Reformed Episcopal Church, East Liberty.

THE Clerical Conference for the Diocese of Allegheny will be held on Tuesday, October 3d, in the basement of St. Peter's Cathedral, and on Thursday, the 5th, at the Pastoral residence, Altoona.

As the time for beginning the Moody and Sankey meeting in Chicago draws near, the attendance at preparatory exercises increases. Everything is expected to be in readiness by the first of October.

THE Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop of Illinois, will preach in this city to-morrow. He is stopping with the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., No. 300 Rodge avenue, Allegheny, where he will be pleased to see such of his friends as can conveniently call upon him to-day.

THE Methodist Preachers' Meeting of Pittsburgh will meet in its annual place of convening, on Monday morning, Oct. 2, 1876, at 9:30 o'clock. All the ministers and preachers in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity are cordially and earnestly requested to be present for mutual council and organization for work.

SABBATH services in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ave., Howard's Temple avenue and Seventh street, in the morning at half past ten o'clock, will be conducted by Rev. Elliot E. Swift, D. D., and in the evening at half past seven o'clock by Rev. W. H. Gill, of Allegheny.

THE Women's Missionary Society, connected with the Pittsburgh Baptist Association will hold its quarterly meeting next Thursday afternoon and evening in the Penn avenue Baptist church, East End. The afternoon meeting is for ladies only. In the evening several addresses will be delivered, and all are cordially invited.

THE *Methodist Recorder* thus speaks of the late Dr. Howard: Brother Howard was one of the gentlest, kindest and yet bravest spirits we ever knew. A profound scholar, a life-long student, a faithful pastor, an affectionate and soul-winning preacher, an unswerving advocate of temperance and every other true reform. He will be missed by all the churches and lamented by the entire community.

THE Pittsburgh Baptist Sunday School Convention will hold a stated meeting next Tuesday, in the Mount Washington Baptist church, Pittsburgh. A good programme is presented. The principal topics are "Pittsburgher's work, and how to do it," by the Rev. William Codville; "How to study a lesson," by Rev. J. B. Mulford; "Primary teaching," by Mrs. C. C. Myler, and "The second work," by Prof. J. E. Cary. A discussion will follow the presentation of each topic. The evening meeting will be given to the children. All Sunday school workers are cordially invited.

THE death of the Rev. Joseph McElroy, D.D., of New York, has already been briefly noticed. He was a native of Pennsylvania, graduate of Jefferson College and studied theology under the distinguished Dr. John M. Mason. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh in 1814, and was soon called to the pastorate of the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian, now Second United Presbyterian, church, of this city, which he served for eight years with marked success. A few of our old citizens will remember him. During his pastorate in this city, Dr. Mason, who had an ardent affection for him, once rode all the way from New York on horseback, that he might assist him at a communion. In 1822 he accepted a call to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in New York, of which Dr. Mason had once been the pastor, and in its service he passed the remainder of his life. He was eighty-four years of age. Dr. McElroy was married four times. His first wife was Miss Allison, sister of the late Hon. James Allison, of Beaver, Pa., and aunt of Hon. John Allison, Register of the United States Treasury; his second wife was Mrs. Pointelle, sister of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker; his third wife was Miss McLanahan, sister of Hon. Mr. McLanahan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania; and his fourth wife was the widow of a gentleman who had been an elder in his church. Some years ago the venerable Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., of New Castle, Pa., to whom he had been ardently attached for a long time, to deliver his funeral sermon. This Dr. Junkin did, in his most effective manner.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The last two performances of Mr. John T. Raymond, in his famous character of *Colonel Mulberry Sellers*, will be given this afternoon and evening. He is supported by Miss Effie Elisler and the splendid stock company.

On Monday evening Mr. Charles Pope's combination begin a short season, producing "The Lucia Gascon."

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Milton Nobles will appear twice more in his fine representation of the dual character of *Carroll Graves* and *Jim Bludsoe*, in "the Phoenix"—at the matinee and in the evening. To-night is "people's night," when the prices are reduced to fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents.

On Monday evening Miss Katharine Randolph will appear in "Pygmalion and Galatea."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The matinees begin at past-past two and the evening entertainment at eight. Fine variety performances at both.

Fifth Avenue Novelty Theater.

Two more chances only to see Julian Kent as *Wild Bill*, in his fight with the trained bear Julia—matinee and evening.

John Ward Goes to Jail.

The alleged counterfeiter, John Ward, whose arrest at Connellsville we reported yesterday was brought down to the city, and taken before Commissioner McCandless for a hearing. He waived a hearing, and in default of $3,000 bail was committed for trial. The notes found in his possession were of the denomination of five dollars, and were drawn on a cotton manufacturing firm, Ward, as is alleged, passed one on each of the following saloon keepers at Port Perry: James Carney, James Purcell and James Ward. The accused is a young man of fine appearance, a native of West Virginia, and has been employed by the Connellsville Railroad during the past three or four weeks as a brakeman on a freight train. He denies having passed the spurious notes.

JOHN O. MCGOWAN, Esq., a prominent citizen of steubenville, and an active Republican, was in the city yesterday on his way home from the Centennial. He is feeling particularly happy over the political outlook.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAJOR TYSON, Sealer of Weights and Measures, has knowledge of the "cute ki ness" of a certain huckster, who has been selling apples with a peck measure nearly half filled with mud. The Major will prosecute the rascal.

JOHN A. STEVENSON, an old Pittsburgher, who has resided in Iowa for the past nineteen years, is now in this city on a visit to old friends and acquaintances. He is a brother of ex-Governor W. E. Stevenson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia.

BEFORE Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, Sarah Mooney made an information for larceny against one McKee. She alleges that the defendant rented a room formerly occupied by her, and carried off a United States tobacconist license valued at $5.

THE Knight Templar of Allegheny Commandery gave a banquet last night in honor of Mr. Starkey, of England, a prominent officer in that degree of Free Masonry. The Allegheny Knights are under obligations to Mr. Starkey for courtesies shown them while in England.

AN occupant of one of the offices above the drug store, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, complains that the building is frequented, almost nightly, by a gang of young girls, who commit petty depredations and are otherwise a source of annoyance and scandal. The patrolman in that locality should give his attention to the complaint, which is made on no trifling grounds.

THE *Hardware Reporter* is the title of a new first class paper, issued in this city, at 97 Wood street, by the "National Iron and Steel Publishing Company," of which Henry Lloyd is President; E. T. Dravo, Secretary, and Frank Woods Manager. The paper is very handsomely gotten up, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable medium for the hardware trade.

IN the County Treasurers office yesterday a pleasant affair occurred. The clerks of the office arranged a surprise for Mr. Thos. D. Patterson in the shape of a presentation. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. J. M. Swan, and was responded to by W. E. F. Fulton, Esq. After an interchange of kind words, a sumptuous repast terminated the affair.

THE hearing in the case of Robinson, the street car conductor, charged with felonious assault and battery, by George Waechter, father of the boy killed by the Rebecca street car line, will take place before Alderman D. L. Smith, this morning at eleven o'clock. W. D. Moore, Esq., counsel for Mr. Waechter, will insist upon changing the charge from felonious assault and battery to manslaughter.

ON Thursday evening a row took place at a saloon No. 631 Penn avenue, kept by Mr. P. McGovern in which Harry Roberts, Mike McGarrety and George Tanner participated as principals. The saloon, it is claimed, was literally gutted, the boulders, hurled through the windows, having made havoc with the bar fixtures. Yesterday McGovern appeared before Mayor McCarthy and made an information charging the parties with riot. As they were all under arrest, they waived a hearing and gave bail for Court to answer the charge.

THE "intelligent compositor" is still abroad in the land, and lately struck this COMMERCIAL office. The other night he tackled a "take"—a special dispatch concerning the the arrest of a counterfeiter—in which occurred the slang phrase "shoving the queer." When it reached the proof-reader, this had been interpreted by the I. C. into "shaving the queen." Singularly enough, the I. C. follow